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## Focus

### Kissinger has Rabin's backing but . . .

#### Pro-Dayan forces peril Sinai peace plan

By Francis Ober  
Special correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Tel Aviv, Israel  
When Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger comes here next month, he will find the Israeli Government eager to go along with Washington's mediation effort with Egypt.

But simultaneously the government is likely to be engaged in a fierce struggle for its internal political survival. And if Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin's middle-of-the-road Cabinet were to fall, it could lead to a government dominated by hard-liners, thus making Dr. Kissinger's task even more difficult than under present circumstances.

The possibility of a shift to the Right on Israel's internal front has been sharpened by recent reports of renewed activity within the governing Labor Party by supporters of former Defense Minister Moshe Dayan.

"One night in Chocolate, Mexico, Dan Burden and three cycling compa



By a staff photographer

On guard in Lisbon: for democracy or . . . ?

### Communist-Socialist showdown in Portugal

By Geoffrey Godsell  
Overseas news editor of  
The Christian Science Monitor

A showdown is getting closer in Portugal between Socialists and Communists for control of the reform movement ushered in by last April's revolution.

The clash has been precipitated by the Communists' discovering that they will have to run scared . . . put up a good showing against other parties (and particularly the Socialists) in the elections for a constituent assembly scheduled for late March.

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Polls conducted by officers in the junta running the country reportedly give the Communists no more than 15 percent of the vote against at least 25 percent for the Socialists.

The polls are also said to show that of public figures in Portugal, Socialist leader Mario Soares and monocled conservative former front man for the junta, Gen. Antonio de Spinola, are far more popular than Communist leader Alvaro Cunhal and the Communist-leaning Prime Minister, Brig. Vasco Santos Goncalves.

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### White America's recession: black America's depression

By David Anable  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

New York  
• June Morris is a black housewife . . . in search of work. Her \$168-a-week "girl Friday" position at a Manhattan printing firm evaporated when the company folded. Despite her efforts and a gentle charm, she has failed to find another.

• Frank Brown is a black with a doctorate in linguistics . . . but no job. His \$30,000-a-year regional manager of a research corporation dissolved when the company moved to California. Cultivated manner does not hide anxiety at his failure to obtain another post at even half the salary.

White America's recession has become black America's depression.

National and regional statistics show a widening gulf between white and black unemployment. And black spokesmen are convinced that even these statistics only obscure an even more disastrous "truth."

#### Twice as many jobless

According to U.S. Government figures, black unemployment is exactly twice that of white Americans — 12.8 percent last month compared with 6.4 percent for whites. This repeats a familiar, and for blacks, unhappy trend ever since World War II: as the jobless rolls soar, the black-white gap stretches ever wider.

But such aggregate figures do not tell the whole story. The situation is

vastly worse in America's inner cities.

In those areas, called by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics "metropolitan poverty areas," black unemployment averaged 14.1 percent last fall. For black teen-agers (16-to-19-year-olds) it soared to 42.8 percent — meaning that almost every other black urban youth looking for a job could not find one.

"Virtually an entire generation of black youth is being blocked from entering the labor market," says Herbert Hill, national labor director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

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### Getting rid of roadside hazards

By Peter C. Stuart  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington  
Chances are that Americans race past them every day on their way to and from work — guard rails aimed like spears at passing traffic, trail bridge railings, signposts standing dangerously near the pavement.

Roadside hazards like these claim an estimated one-third of all American highway fatalities, or more than 18,000 in 1972 alone.

Yet they have been largely ignored in highway design and the law alike — until now.

Four members of a prestigious Washington law firm have just issued a book outlining, for the first time, preventative solutions available to concerned citizens and organizations.

It is the product of a two-year study begun and sponsored by the nonprofit Insurance Institute for Highway Safety.

Some of the new legal tools for clearing away highway booby traps:

• Court-ordered removal of hazards under Federal Highway Admin.

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### CIA probe: how deep to dig?

By Robert P. Hey  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington  
Fundamental questions face the emerging U.S. Senate probe into CIA activities:

• Should it investigate all activities of the supersecret agency, or just the domestic actions that, some charge, may have violated law?

Some conservatives contend investigations of overseas CIA activities would damage the agency's ability to perform lawful functions by stripping away secrecy — and consequently, harm the government.

Some liberals argue on the other hand that only a thorough investigation will show how well the agency is performing.

• If the investigation is wide-ranging, how much of it should be made public? Again, at issue is the question of how much secrecy the CIA should have to operate.

• Which senators should compose the committee? Perhaps the most fundamental question of all, it involves a dispute between Senate factions who want sharp CIA critics on the investigating committee, and those who want the committee headed by those friendly in the past to CIA needs.

45-to-7 vote

Even as the Senate Democratic caucus on Monday debated whether to establish a special committee to investigate the CIA, it appeared that the issue might have to be settled by the full Senate. Prospects were that outnumbered Senate Republicans would be courted by Democratic factions each eager to have their views prevail on the Senate floor.

By 45-to-7 vote early Monday afternoon, the Senate Democratic caucus voted to establish the committee to investigate the CIA, FBI, and other U.S. intelligence-gathering agencies, and to leave selection of committee members to the Senate's Democratic and Republican leaders.

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### See the U.S.A. by bicycle

By Frederic Hunter

One night in Chocolate, Mexico, Dan Burden and three cycling compa

now, with funds available for the United States' bicentennial celebration, Mr. Burden and a small staff are working full time to set up a 4,000-mile bike route across the United States. Once established, he says, "it will be the longest recreational trail in the world."

"I guess we got the idea when we were traveling through California," says Mr. Burden, who has been cycling "seriously" for 15 years. "We really met Americans and got a new perspective on this country."

"And it was funny. People kept saying how much they respected us for doing what we thought was very simple. We wanted them to be able to do it, too."

"Bicentennial" staffers Jim Richardson and Linda Thorpe have already pedaled the route from Astoria, Ore., through 11 states to its eastern terminus at Williamsburg, Va. The Richardsons (who married at the end of the trek) are now driving the route.

#### Cheap facilities

This time they are attacking an aspect of bicycle touring every bit as important as the actual construction of routes: the establishment of hostels, campsites, and overnight accommodations suitable to cyclists. In addition, they hope to arrange cheap (\$1 per night) in-home stops for overseas bicentennial bikers, permitting them to "pedal" across the country for about \$100.

"Cycling is a low-cost, low-pressure way to use the environment," says Morgan Groves, executive director of the 10,000-member League of American Wheelmen, a cyclists' organization which began lobbying for paved roadways in the 1920s.

"With continuing energy crises, we'll have growing interests in bicycle touring," he adds. "People are going to be discovering things about America that they never saw on an interstate. Clearly there would be more interest if facilities were available."

As one means of solving the cyclists' accommodations problems, Mr. Groves points to the hundreds of abandoned or little-used motels dotting the secondary roads upon which bicycle tourists would travel. "I'm sure motel operators would welcome something that would bring this business their way," he asserts.

#### "Bicentennial" trail

Secondary-road motels may flourish again if some of the extensions to the "bicentennial" trail, already being planned, actually materialize. One would branch off the main route on the Colorado plains and head southwestward to southern California. Another, now being developed by the U.S. Bureau of Outdoor Recreation (BOR), would turn northward from, perhaps, Richmond, Va., to the Boston area.

"Our objective," says Ed Hay, a BOR planner, "is to establish the route to Boston by July 1. We're also looking at a 'French connection' which would take the route to Montreal, where the summer Olympics will be held next year."

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Registered as a newspaper  
with the G.P.O. London

January 21, 1975

Top economists debate:

### Is that socialism in Ford's U.S.?

By Harry B. Ellis  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington  
Is the United States free-enterprise system an "endangered species," as government involvement at all levels spreads throughout the American economy?

Experienced and informed economists and government officials argue the point with new urgency today since both Democratic and Ford administration economic and energy proposals would increase government spending.

"The threat of big government," said Treasury Secretary William E. Simon recently, "is a phenomenon that has become altogether too stark and ominous during the 20th century."

Sharing Mr. Simon's general viewpoint are Alan Greenspan, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors (CEA), Arthur F. Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, and President Ford.

Others disagree. "One has to look back," commented Walter W. Heller, CEA chairman under President John F. Kennedy, "at the reasons for government intervention," to limit monopolies, inequalities, consumer deception, pollution, and the like.

#### Defects in marketplace

"When you look at it in terms of defects in the marketplace," remarked Dr. Heller in a telephone interview, "then government has to intervene."

Also, he added, a major percentage of "government intervention" is in the form of social-security payments, food stamps, and other benefits to the "disadvantaged," where the government "serves simply as a transfer agency."

This, he said, "is not in the same class as the government actually producing goods and services," where the growth of government intervention "is not nearly so striking."

#### Supporting factors seen

Mr. Simon, to buttress his argument, cites the following:

• One in every six members of the U.S. labor force today works for government — federal, state, or local.

• Government spending, "which accounted for 12 percent of our gross national product before the New Deal," now swallows one-third of all U.S. output and, if present trends continue, "could very easily cross the 50 percent mark in the next 15 years."

• "It took," adds the Treasury chief, "186 years for the federal budget to reach \$100 billion, a line it crossed in 1962, but then only nine

more years to reach \$200 billion, and only four more years to reach \$300 billion."

Now, as recession widens across the land, federal budgets this year and next will chalk up a total deficit of at least \$80 billion, a figure Mr. Simon — and President Ford, he implies — find "horrifying," though inevitable to stimulate the economy.

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By R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer

Meany — labor wants action

### Labor set to unveil economic proposals

By Ed Townsend  
Labor correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Big labor will unveil this week its own blueprint for the United States economy, as its dissatisfaction builds with both the Democratic and the Ford administration packages.

The program — to be outlined by the AFL-CIO on Thursday, Jan. 23 — will stress the need for more credit at "decent" interest rates to stimulate construction of housing, utility plants, and other projects. It also will stress the urgency of releasing funds voted by Congress for public works, housing, and other programs but impounded by the administration on grounds the spending would be inflationary.

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### HOW TO DEVELOP A SECOND INCOME

The Monitor begins a four-part series today on how full-time workers can earn a second income, how housewives can bring in extra income for the family, and what kind of "second" jobs should be avoided.

By Ron Scherer  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

New York  
Sue Robbins of New York City writes free-lance articles when she is not at her regular public-relations job.

• Ken Williams of Cambridge, Mass., works as a photographer in his spare time when he is not working full time at the Cambridge Public Library.

• Roger Charlier of Chicago, a geology and oceanography professor at Northeastern Illinois University, also works as a free-lance writer and consultant to the World Tourist Organization, a UN agency.

• Betsy Hamilton, a secretary at Dreyfus Corporation in New York, also works three nights a week as a coat-check girl at Charlie's, a restaurant in the theater district.

These four are part of the growing number of Americans who are finding that a second income helps keep the family budget in the black and pays for extras the family would otherwise not be able to afford during these times of spiraling prices. The added income has paid for new automobiles, dining-room sets, and T-bone steaks.

Mrs. Robbins, for example, says, "My second income has paid for expensive dental work for my children and sent them off to camp in the summer."

They are part of the 4% percent of the American work force, or 4.2 million individuals, which earns extra money.

Finding a second job when inflation and recession are causing many companies to restrict hiring or to eliminate part-time jobs is not easy. In fact, the actual number of workers

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## Saudis' jet deal revives speculation over motives

By Richard Burt  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

London  
The recent announcement that Saudi Arabia is ready to spend more than \$700 million for a fleet of U.S. F-5 fighter aircraft has renewed speculation over the motives behind the spectacular arms buildup now under way in the Persian Gulf.

The quantities of military equipment transferred or negotiated for transfer to the gulf states in the last 18 months has been described as extraordinary. The value of arms shipments and orders placed in this period exceeds \$6 billion.

Thus, following the withdrawal of the British military presence in the late 1960's, a region that was then said to be a "power vacuum," is rapidly becoming one of the world's most heavily armed areas.

At present, the defense budgets of three major oil-producing states —

Iran, Saudi Arabia, and Kuwait — exceed those of Egypt and Syria. Iran alone now is among the top 15 nations in world defense expenditures.

### Latest models involved

If the quantity of this buildup is impressive, so is its nature. Iran is likely to deploy the latest generation of American fighters even before these aircraft become available to America's allies in Europe. Already flying Phantom jets, the Iranian armed forces will soon possess one of the world's largest stocks of tanks, supplied by Britain. The arms program of other gulf states perhaps are less awesome, but they still emphasize sophisticated weaponry.

In addition to the F-5s recently agreed on, Saudi Arabia also may acquire Phantoms.

Kuwait is acquiring the Mirage fighter from France. And even smaller states, such as Abu Dhabi and the states of the United Arab Emi-

rates, also are purchasing modern aircraft and missile defense systems.

Why this massive buildup? The simplest answer is that these oil-producing states can easily afford it. At a time when the military budgets of Western industrialized countries are being eaten away by inflation, defense spending in the gulf has increased in relation to the enormous profits accruing from the increase in oil prices.

### Symbols of power

Another explanation is that, as the gulf becomes an increasingly influential region in world politics, it is only natural that leaders there desire to possess the traditional symbols of global power — namely, strong and modern armed forces.

However, both these explanations ignore a central feature of the Persian Gulf and Arabian peninsula: it is a region beset with a multitude of new, as well as traditional, tensions that have the potential for spilling over into war. And, as practically all the leaders in the gulf appear to have recognized, conflict in the region could deprive various states of their newly won power and influence.

A variety of disputes mark relations between Iran and the Arab states of the gulf. Iran seems to be avoiding any action that would bring it into direct military conflict with the Arab states, but there are numerous tensions stemming from territorial claims and the grievances of minority groups.

The existing conflict between Iran and Iraq probably is the most dangerous of these disputes, but historically Iran has a record of uneasy

relations with nearly every state along the Arabian peninsula. Meanwhile, Iraq's claims to Kuwait also illustrates the potential for conflict among the Arab states themselves.

### Means of stability?

Given the traditional weaknesses of many of the Persian Gulf regimes, the massive infusion of arms into the region is viewed both by indigenous leaders and major outside arms suppliers as an important means of preserving stability and, in the words of former U.S. Secretary of Defense Elliot L. Richardson, "keeping the oil flowing."

In the long run, observers feel this policy may only succeed if the fragile balance of power in the region can be maintained. This will call for a continued policy of prudence by Iran, and possibly the acceptance of the Arab view that it must share the role of regional policeman with other major gulf powers.

To some extent, the huge flow of arms into the Persian Gulf is an inevitable reflection of the region's critical new role in the world. The arms could provide leaders with the security and confidence necessary to work out peaceful solutions to enduring problems.

At the same time, the buyers and suppliers of arms must recognize that if conflict does occur, the existence of large and sophisticated inventories of weapons will make any war in the Persian Gulf all the more destructive.

Richard Burt is a research associate at the London-based International Institute for Strategic Studies.

## U.S. to share British base?

By a staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Beirut, Lebanon

The United States has asked to share with Britain base rights in Masirah Island, near tanker routes to and from the Persian Gulf's huge oil reserves, British official sources have confirmed.

The U.S. request to use Masirah appears to be part of a U.S. plan to improve its Persian Gulf military position. It includes delivery of U.S. military equipment to Sultan Qaboos of Oman, the Arab state on the south side of the gulf's entrance, decided

during the Sultan's visit to Washington Jan. 9-11.

Britain obtained use of Masirah Island, inhabited then only by a few fishermen, in 1958 through an exchange of letters between then Sultan Said bin Taymur, Sultan Qaboos's father, and then British Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd.

Secret clauses in the agreement reportedly gave Britain a 99-year leasehold and permission to construct the base which was begun in 1962.

Aircraft, surface ships, submarines,

and a large garrison can be accommodated, by facilities which are said to be large enough to take 40,000 men.

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## Bulk mail—stumbling block for Postal Service

By Thomas Watterson  
Staff writer of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Boston

The U.S. Postal Service is trying to work out rough spots in a controversial new mail system currently beset with problems like these:

Journeys of several hundred miles or more for parcels, books, and periodicals — known as "bulk" mail — to reach destinations only a few miles away.

One of the more extreme examples had a package traveling 2,800 miles to get from Modena, Utah, to Panama, Nev., a distance of 20 miles. The package went via Salt Lake City, Denver, Los Angeles, and Las Vegas.

Continued loss of parcel business to UPS.

Testimony by postal consultants and users of the mails that the billion-dollar bulk mail system cannot achieve the annual savings of \$300 million claimed by the Postal Service.

### 21 centers handle

Under the system's original design, all bulk mail — no matter where it started or where it was going — was to be processed through one of 21 primary bulk mail centers or 12 smaller centers located around the United States.

Critics quickly pointed out that in a few cases parcels would be journeying several hundred miles to reach a destination only a few miles away, such as in the Modena-Panama case.

This case, said Edgar Brower, who is in charge of the overall bulk mail system at the Postal Service in Washington, D.C., was one of only 52 examples cited by Rep. Robert N.C. Nix (D) of Pennsylvania, chairman of

the House postal facilities and mail subcommittee. Defending the service, Mr. Brower said there are approximately 900 million possible mail routes within the U.S.

Still, he said, by using a "holdout" system, most such extreme examples can be eliminated. If mail can be moved directly to its destination and still have it profitable for a truck to make the trip, the parcels will be held out of bulk mail routing and sent with regular mail, he said.

### Volume dropped

One of the major reasons for developing the bulk system, observers say, was to recapture the loss of business to UPS.

According to John Miller, a postal consultant with 32 years experience with the Postal Service, between 1969 and 1973 the Postal Service's annual parcel post volume dropped 28 percent from \$43.6 million pieces to 49.8 million pieces. At the same time, Mr. Miller said, UPS volume increased 40 percent from 48.8 million to 67.8 million pieces.

Postal officials do not deny they are trying to be more competitive with UPS, but they do deny they are trying to put UPS out of business, as some have charged.

Another concern involved the Postal Service's claim that although the system would cost nearly \$1 billion — they use a \$600 million figure — the system would result in a annual savings of \$300 million.

### Savings revised down

Because of inflation, postal officials say, that figure has had to be revised to \$200 million. But they also claim the \$300 million price tag put on the system in 1969 has not been affected.

But Mr. Miller says this is not possible. He does not think the Postal Service can regain all of its lost parcel post volume.

Also, critics charge, cost overruns, underestimated start-up costs, and failure to consult with the people most dependent on the mails have made it impossible for the system to work effectively. "Frankly, this plan is doomed to failure," one mail expert said.

Postal officials do not agree. Although there is "no such thing as a perfect system," Mr. Brower says, "I couldn't be happier" with progress made so far in overcoming problems. "Our biggest problem now is communication," he said.

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While that may be too strong a term, there is evidence that hemispheric relations are lagging badly, and indeed have sunk to a new low. The view here is that it will take swift and effective action by Washington to turn the tide.

Latin Americans blame Washington for the trouble — and specifically President Ford and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

"They do not seem to recognize that we exist," a leading commentator here said. "They obviously think they have us in their hip pockets, but they are sadly mistaken."

### Extensive criticism

Criticism of the trade bill is extensive. But it specifically zeroes in on provisions that permit the President of the United States to deny the preferential system to countries that nationalize U.S. properties without "adequately" compensating the owners or countries that join associations to hold back raw materials in order to drive up prices of the products.

Venezuelans are particularly displeased by the provisions. In fact, some Venezuelans say the provisions were specifically written into the law to get even with Venezuela for nationalizing U.S. iron industry and preparing to take over its petroleum industry.

That obviously was not the case, and Venezuelan Government sources say that President Carlos Andres Perez does not hold this view. But there is no doubt that the Venezuelan President is unhappy over the measure.

### Meeting sought

His government has asked for a special meeting of the Organization of

But others are not so sure.

"The bulk mail network is a major scandal," one publishing company representative said. "Many outstanding professional postal personnel resigned rather than condone the continuance of this system...."

"I wish there was something optimistic I could say, but there isn't," Mr. Miller said. "The whole concept is wrong."

But a spokesman for a major Midwest magazine publishing company said, "We need something and they're too far down thepike to give up now." When asked about any problems, he conceded there were many but "they'll work those things out."

## Latin America loudly protests U.S. trade bill

By James Nelson Goodsell  
Latin America Correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Caracas, Venezuela

Washington is facing a mounting protest from Latin America over provisions of its new foreign trade bill.

So insistent and angry are the protests that there is talk here of a crisis in United States-Latin American relations.

While that may be too strong a term, there is evidence that hemispheric relations are lagging badly, and indeed have sunk to a new low. The view here is that it will take swift and effective action by Washington to turn the tide.

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His government has asked for a special meeting of the Organization of

American States (OAS) "to denounce the grave problem created by the coercive dispositions" of the new trade bill.

Venezuela argues that provisions in the bill are "incompatible with the charter of the OAS and other inter-American agreements."

A government spokesman here said that President Ford has so far failed to inform the U.S. Congress that he cannot apply the law to Latin America since it is in conflict with the OAS charter to which the United States is a signatory. The charter in one article states that "No state will apply coercive measures of an economic nature to force the sovereign will of another state or obtain from it advantages of any type."

### It's a shame'

In addition to the official action of the Peres government, former president Rafael Caldera also has taken exception to the United States bill. "It is a shame that a great nation like the United States is being misled, when it should be exercising a great deal of tact," Dr. Caldera said at a press conference this week.

A top Peres government official added in private: "We have our weapons, too. If Washington wants to push us against the wall, then we will push back."

Venezuela has strong support in Latin America. The call for a special OAS session was cosponsored by Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru, and Mexico and Argentina have announced their support. Moreover, there are even signs that economically powerful Brazil, long considered Washington's staunchest ally in Latin America, is uneasy about the trade provisions.

### Worried businessmen

United States businessmen in Latin America also worry about the provisions.

The U.S. business community here has urged Congress to modify the legislation. Additional calls for such modification are expected in late January when a United States-Venezuelan meeting to discuss mutual interests takes place near Boston.

## PLO denounces terrorists in abortive Orly attack

By John K. Cooley  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Beirut, Lebanon

The Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) has strongly denounced the latest terrorist attack on an Israeli airliner at Orly airport, Paris.

It branded the Jan. 18 attempt a "premeditated criminal act, harmful to the Palestinian people" and damaging to the PLO's diplomatic prestige, enhanced by its recent victories at the United Nations. The attack also harmed French-Arab relations, the PLO statement said.

After freeing the 10 hostages they took in the attack, the three Arab terrorists involved were flown Jan. 20 in a French plane to Baghdad, Iraq. The Lebanese Government had refused to allow the plane to land at Beirut.

The three men said they belonged to the Mohammed Boudia organization, which also claimed responsibility for the bazooka attack at Orly Airport on

Jan. 18 in which a Yugoslav airliner, parked near a departing El Al Israeli flight, was damaged.

Mohammed Boudia was an Algerian resident of Paris, active with the Palestinian guerrillas until he was murdered in 1973, allegedly by Israeli agents.

In Cairo, Muammar Sabry, editor of the daily newspaper Al-Akhbar, also bitterly criticized the Jan. 18 attack. He pointed out that France had backed the Arab cause and recalled that Egyptian President Sadat was due to arrive in Paris on Jan. 27 for talks with French President Giscard d'Estaing.

In southern Lebanon the 8,000 inhabitants of the village of Kfar Shuba are homeless as a result of week-long fighting between Palestinians and Israeli troops on Mount Herman.

The village has been almost completely destroyed. The villagers were allowed to return to collect their belongings during a five-hour truce Jan. 19 arranged by United Nations truce observers and the International Red Cross.

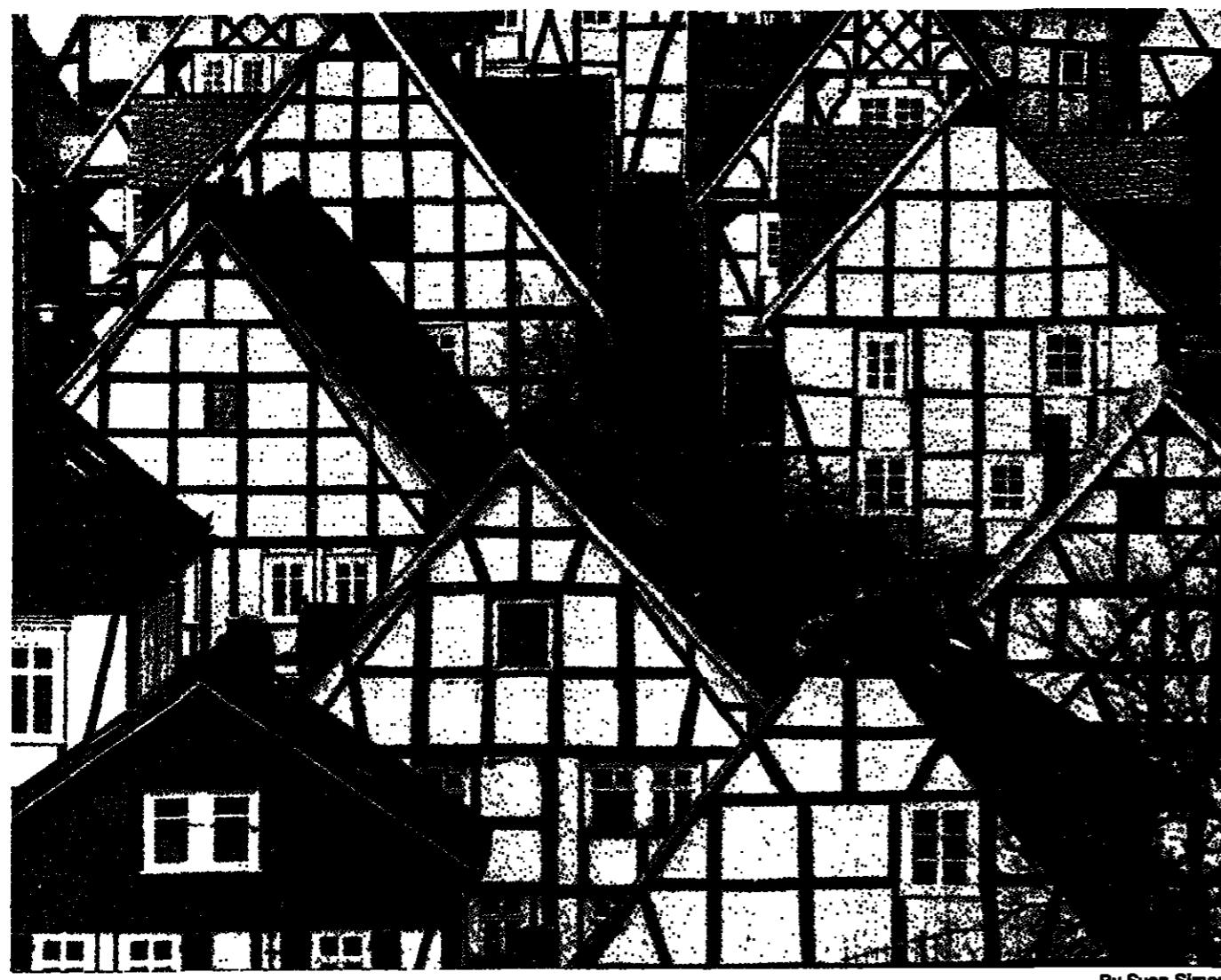
His government has asked for a special meeting of the Organization of



By Sven Simon

In search of a job in West Germany





Peaceful precision

By Sven Simon

As though drawn with a ruler, the geometric precision of these West German framework houses in Freudenberg-Eifel suggests rhythmic tranquility

## Music eases U.S., Soviet relations

Americans live in Moscow four months, find Russians face struggles every day

By the Associated Press

## Moscow

For four months, Morris Rabinik, who is majoring in Russian at the State University of New York (SUNY), was able to combine book learning with a firsthand glimpse of the Russian people and their way of life.

Sometimes, the youth admitted, that glimpse was unsettling for him and the nine other SUNY students who spent a semester at Moscow's prestigious Institute of Foreign Languages. Most are Russian majors.

Ten students from the institute traveled to SUNY's Albany campus in the first formal undergraduate exchange program between Soviet and American schools of higher education.

Before they returned to New York this month, five of the Americans discussed their experiences, which they felt improved not only their Russian but also their understanding of the country and the people.

"I had a totally different conception of the Soviet Union before I came," said Andrea Beesing, a senior from East Aurora, N.Y. "I hadn't pictured what it's really like here."

## Limited contact

The Americans had only limited contact with their Russian counterparts.

The U.S. students lived in a Moscow hotel instead of institute dormitories and attended classes especially designed for them, with no Soviet students in attendance.

The students were lodged in the hotel because of the desire of Soviet officials to insure they lived comfortably, said Dr. Edward Nordby, head of the Russian department at SUNY's Oswego State campus and adviser to the group.

He added he looked forward to having SUNY students in dorms in the second exchange between the schools in the fall.

"In the beginning, we had a very difficult time meeting other students," recalled Annette Jarmak, a senior from Utica, N.Y. "But since then, we have so many other friends we don't know what to do."

The Americans admitted their lack of facility in the Russian language when they arrived limited contacts. They had studied Russian an average of three years, but as one said, "When we came here, we realized how little we actually know."

## Russians study more

The students spent 22 hours a week in class, studying the Russian language, culture, literature, press, and films.

Their class load was seven hours more than the average load of a U.S. college student but 13 hours less than that of a Russian student.

The class sessions were less relaxed than the students were used to back home, Miss Jarmak said, and the teachers "lectured at" them instead of allowing participation.

The professors were shocked by the casualness of the Americans, particularly by such habits as yawning and stretching in the classroom, added

Don de Palma, a senior from Peekskill, N.Y. He said the Soviet students seemed much more serious and formal than the Americans in school but that the formality ended outside class.

The SUNY students began to visit the dorms almost every night, they said, and found that their appearance usually prompted impromptu parties. A guitar was produced or a Western rock cassette placed in a tape recorder, and dancing started in the dorm room.

## Music breaks barriers

"Music broke down a lot of barriers," Miss Jarmak said. "The only problem was that they like heavy hard rock much more than we do," Mr. De Palma contributed.

Mr. Rabinik said the Soviets he talked to generally had a one-side view of the United States. "They knew about the energy crisis, the violence, the ghettos, and little about everyday life," he said.

Miss Beesing added, though, that she had a narrow view of the Soviet Union before she came, with little conception of what daily life is really like.

"We found out that everything is a struggle," Miss Jarmak said. "You have to wait in line for everything, and there are so many shortages."

Experiencing at firsthand the problems Soviet citizens have in getting consumer goods, Miss Beesing said, "has turned me off from the over-excessiveness of American consumption."

## British royal honors branded out-of-date

By the Associated Press

## London

Britain's system of conferring knighthoods and other royal honors is out of date, critics say.

At the very least, the honors system is winning no medals in 1975 from advocates of a new concept to reward true merit while its possessors are young enough to care.

Queen Elizabeth II delighted many by knighting Charlie Chaplin and novelist P. G. Wodehouse in her New Year honors. But the titles came late in life for the two masters of comedy and failed to still criticism of the age-old honors system.

The Daily Sun newspaper called royal awards a "comical anachronism."

"Surely merit should be recognized while the deserving are young enough to enjoy it?" the paper asked. "Instead, truly original talents go unnoticed until it is almost too late."

William Hamilton, Labourite member of Parliament and frequent critic of the monarchy, described the honors system as an example of "gentle corruption."

## Fount of honor

"We crown it with the respectability of the monarch herself," Mr. Hamilton said in an interview. "The fact that the Queen, who is above politics, is the fount of honor establishes the recipient of an award with a spurious aura of respectability."

Mr. Hamilton is totally opposed to the system, saying:

"It is argued that if you haven't got

an honors system you'll have the kind of corruption you get in countries that have tried to do without one — America for instance, where they have no aristocracy but enormous corruption.

"But the only difference between us and the Americans in the matter of corruption is that we've been longer at the game and play it in a more sophisticated and secretive way."

Politics involved

Mr. Hamilton said if Britain wants to retain honors of some kind he would prefer "more democratic" selection made by an independent body free from the influence of palace or politics.

Politics plays a far meatier part than Buckingham Palace in compiling the honors lists that appear every January for the New Year and June for the Queen's official birthday.

Most of the 732 names in the latest list were recommended by Prime Minister Harold Wilson from thousands nominated from the civil service, industry, charities, the arts, sport, and so on. Big contributors to political parties are sometimes thanked with knighthoods.

The Queen herself is restricted to awarding titles in the Royal Victorian Order (RVO) for personal service to the sovereign. She bestowed only four such awards this time.

## Curbs urged

Other short sections are contributed by the Defense Ministry, covering the armed services, and the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, covering dip-

lomatics, Britons abroad, and the dwindling number of territories that still covet royal honors.

Many critics believe the prime minister's wide-ranging power of patronage by title should be cut back. But few seem to know what to put in its place.

Most of all, the foes of royal awards deplore the fact that they tend to be overweighted by worthy civil servants and local government officials.

"Nobody in Britain, certainly nobody outside the civil service or the armed forces, can count with any confidence on getting anything," says Lt. Comdr. John Bedells, one of England's top authorities on heritages.

## Long evolution

"The system is much more haphazard. Like other British institutions it has evolved over centuries. Inevitably there are anachronisms and anomalies."

Britons often wonder why such diverse personalities as the Beatles, Richard Burton, Agatha Christie, Chaplin, and Wodehouse pop up in the honors list — sometimes after many years of being denied royal recognition.

Commander Bedells has an answer.

"In these days of mass media the list has become something of a public-relations exercise by the prime minister," he says.

"It has to contain at least a sprinkling of celebrities to show that he's in touch with the people — and because otherwise people wouldn't be interested in it at all."

## Prosecution rate up

# Money smugglers vex Britain

Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor  
from Financial Times Service

London Britain's steady economic decline in recent years has led to an upsurge in currency smuggling, says a source close to the Customs and Excise and the Treasury. Those involved in the traffic range from middle-class housewives to wealthy businessmen.

Currently the Treasury is mounting a steady stream of prosecutions — seldom reported in the press — against Britons who have purchased property abroad mostly in Spain, without the mandatory Bank of England permission.

cash could transfer it perfectly legally if they ask Bank of England permission."

Even a London banker on official business was caught red-handed recently. He was rushing pound notes to a continental branch which had run out owing to tourist demand, and somebody had forgotten to notify the Bank of England.

But with the investment dollar premium in the 85 percent range, those wishing to hedge against inflation have a growing incentive to bypass the regulations. For people with the right connections there are more sophisticated — and far less risky — ways of doing so.

For example, there are thousands of external banking accounts held by foreigners, notably Americans. An Englishman with an accommodating friend can simply arrange to give him sterling, which the foreigner can then transmit outside the sterling area.

Another ploy involves collusion with a British businessman who does business with a foreign country where the smuggler wishes to place his money. The latter arranges a fake invoice from his foreign address which the British accomplice will pay in exchange for the sterling equivalent.

The growth of multinational companies has itself provided another easy method of monetary maneuvering by creating a vast network of international exchange dealings. By telegram and computer, money can be moved from bank to bank and country to country at lightning speed, often disappearing into thin air at the end of its journey.

Crocker International Bank of New York is currently trying to trace the proceeds of a false check for \$902,000 which it innocently transmitted to Europe.

The funds stayed briefly in the Geneva branch of a French bank, then moved to the Netherlands to be credited to the account of a Copenhagen firm. What happened to the money after that, admits the New York bank, "is unclear."

With auditing not yet having caught up with the computer age, it is easy for private, unauthorized currency movements to go undetected.

Stanford Research Institute, a non-profit international business consulting organization, has made a three-year study of computer abuse.

"Companies and financial institutions are increasingly vulnerable to unauthorized transfer of funds," says James Roberts, manager of information systems for SRI-Europe in London.

### Electronic blips

"The reason is that assets are changing their form, from pieces of paper like checks and other negotiable instruments to electronic blips on a computer. The present situation encourages all sorts of abuses which are difficult if not impossible to prove after that fact."

A variation on the theme, and one well known to many entertainment stars, is the "Caribbean Pipeline" which is used to smuggle sterling into Britain.

A successful American tour man may net a performer, say, a million dollars on which only nominal American taxes are paid because under a bilateral treaty his earnings will be fully taxed only in his country of origin.

The money apparently travels via Antigua and the Bahamas, and is broken up into smaller amounts before it turns up as sterling in Britain, undetected by the tax man.

## Yugoslavs fight for clean Adriatic

Stringent antipollution restrictions adopted for protection of Croatia's resort coastline

By Eric Bourne  
Special correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Zagreb, Yugoslavia

Some of the most stringent antipollution precautions in European waters will be imposed on the shipping and installations of the new oilway which is to bring fuel from the Middle East to Yugoslavia and parts of central-east Europe.

These safeguards are a vital element in the Yugoslav republic of Croatia's endeavors to keep the Adriatic a "clean sea."

The so-called Adria pipeline is a Yugoslav investment. But it is the Croatian coastline to which the oil will be brought for discharge into the pipe. And Croatia's provincial government, with this big stake in Yugoslavia's coastal Riviera, is currently going to a lot of trouble over the problems of pollution in sea, air, and the environment generally.

"We are still a developing country where the consequences of neglect have not yet assumed the same alarming proportions as in advanced countries," says Aleksandar Sobar, director of the republican department of environment protection. "But we already have quite enough reason to be alarmed."

Pollution is a major problem of the north Adriatic, into which there is a menacing flow from Italy's great industrial waterway, the Po, and on a

lesser but growing scale from several Yugoslav rivers.

The Croatian government has instituted severe restrictions on development to protect the littoral and its sunny islets and sandy shores:

• All new tourist complexes now are required by law to include processing plants to deal with waste. Building permits are not issued until local authorities are satisfied on this score.

• Older tourist centers have been given a time limit in which to get in line.

• No new industrial enterprise can get a construction permit without modern installations for waste filtration and disposal. Cement and aluminum plants already have caused considerable damage.

Older plants which hitherto have found it "cheaper" to pay penalties for pollution, or cannot afford expensive modern equipment, are being assisted through a central fund financed from water charges. All now have a deadline by which they must comply.

Until a few years ago there were "incidents" when tankers discharged waste from their empty holds into the Adriatic only a few miles offshore and holiday beaches were fouled by oily slicks.

Since then all Yugoslav ports have been equipped with waste destructor facilities and it is a very serious offense now for a ship to discharge its waste into the open sea.

Work is scheduled to start shortly on the Adria pipeline project — involving 460 miles of pipeline across Yugoslavia with a spur north to Hungary and Czechoslovakia. But the green light for work actually to begin, officials said, will not be issued until the plan fully meets the law's requirements. A similar procedure must be followed when the pipe is ready for operation some two years hence.

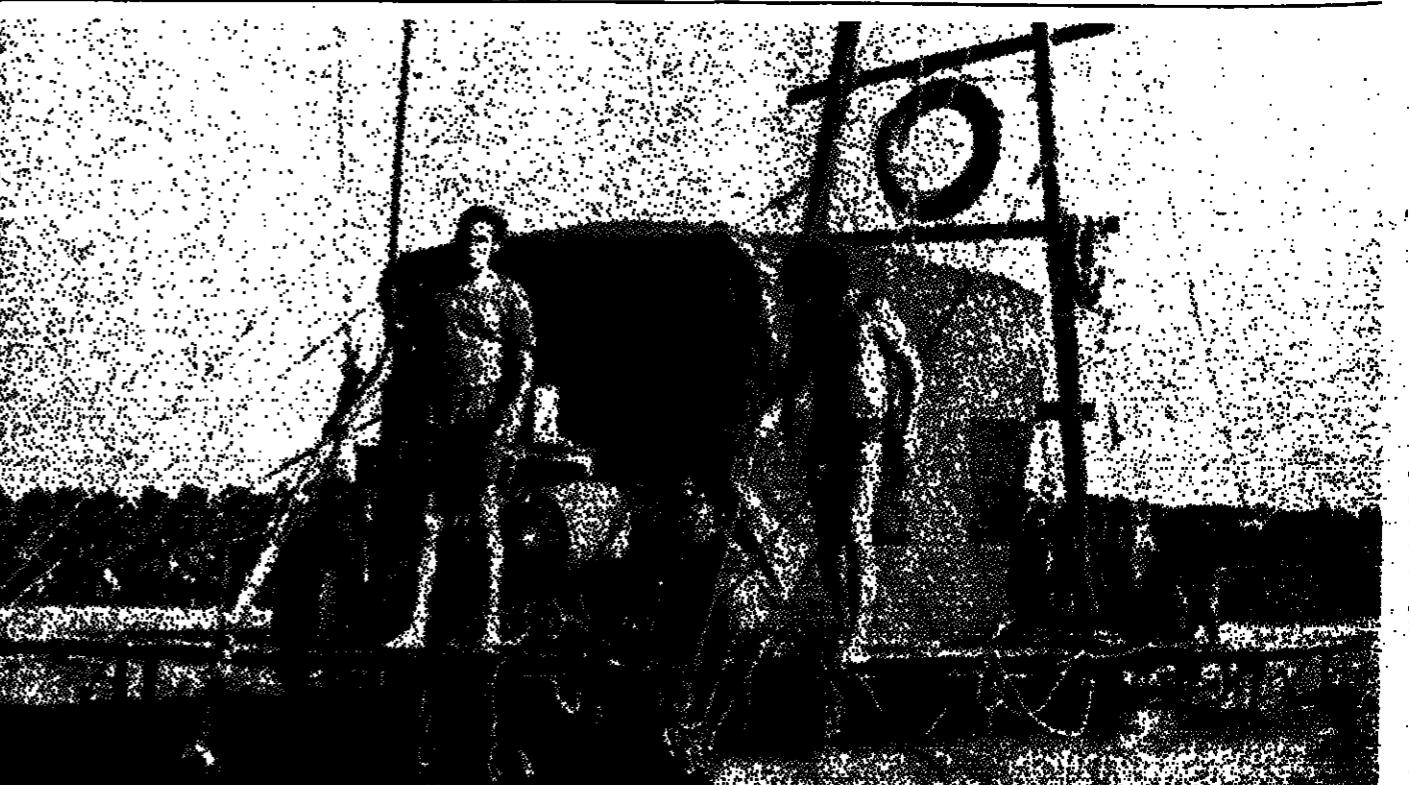
### Modern devices due

A crucial part of the project is the new port the Yugoslavs are building at Omisalj on the island of Krk (near Rijeka). It will be capable of receiving the world's biggest giant tankers. The entrance to the bay will be screened by a resistant and leak-proof barrier to prevent any spilled oil moving out to open sea. The port installations will incorporate the most up-to-date destructor devices.

Penalties as rigorous as any in Europe, and more so in some cases, will be applied to any ship and its owners which leaves port without an official clearance signifying the ship has used the proper facilities to destroy its waste and clean its tanks.

The Adriatic still is a relatively clean sea. Hence its continued boom as one of Europe's greatest tourist playgrounds.

"But," warns Srdjan Kveder of Zagreb's prestigious Boskovic scientific institute, "the threat to the ecological balance and to the fish is already there. It is a question only of how long we shall enjoy that clean sea if we let development go on in the undisciplined way of former years."



Transatlantic by raft

Belgians Raoul de Boel (left) and Alfonso Oerlemans on their arrival in Port of Spain, Trinidad, after their nearly three-month voyage across the Atlantic aboard their 30-ton raft "The Last Generation." They left

Morocco Oct. 26 and reached Port of Spain Jan. 16. Their goal was to study ocean pollution and the effects of living in a confined space over such a long period of time.

De Boel in 1975



## San Joaquin Valley issue sharpens Water, A-power brew California tempest

By David Winder  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

**Fresno, Calif.**  
Farmers in the world's richest agricultural valley, the San Joaquin, are concerned about the impact of a proposed \$4.5 billion nuclear generating plant that would use large amounts of a precious resource: water.

The farmers worry that the proposed Wasco plant will use valuable water needed for growing crops, will hasten industrialization, and will cause a serious winter fog problem with the water vapor it will generate. The fog, they say, reduces growth by cutting down sunlight.

At the same time, they fear that more and more such plants will be driven inland, where water is scarce, since there is now a virtual ban on new power-generating plants along California's scenic coastline.

### The other side

Water district officials and spokesmen for the utility companies that form a large sector of the nuclear project consortium believe these fears are greatly exaggerated.

It is true, they reply, that the first two units of the plant will require

80,000 acre feet of water a year. (An acre foot of water is the amount of water required to cover an acre of land one foot deep) The units are to be completed by 1982.

But they insist that the California Aqueduct, the state's massive man-made waterway that pulls water hundreds of miles from northern to southern California, can adequately meet the water needs of both the farmers and this plant. The water has already been allotted to the Metropolitan Water District for the plant. They say it will not be released through the aqueduct until the plant is ready, however.

### The fog problem

A spokesman for a utility company also argues that tests carried out by Pacific Gas & Electric show that in five of the utility's inland cooling plants only one has contributed to fog problems.

Also cited by supporters of the plant is the possibility that it will absorb large quantities of brackish underground waste water, removal of which is considered almost as big a problem as getting the water into the valley in the first place. The U.S. Soil Conservation Service finds that Kern County, which embraces the Bakersfield area, has nearly 14,000 acres

of land suffering from crop losses due to this brackish underground water. It is estimated that by the year 2000 some 677,000 acres may be affected unless adequate means of disposal is found.

But farmers remain skeptical.

One of their concerns, according to Hal Sparks, manager of the not-for-profit Water Association of Kern County, is that the project "is just a foot in the door."

A virtual ban on new power-generating facilities along the 1,072-mile California coastline has strengthened their concern that even more power plants will be driven into the sparsely populated interior where water is scarce.

### Technology differs

Unlike coastal nuclear plants where a very high percentage of the water is

returned to the ocean at warmer temperatures, the water at inland plants all goes into the atmosphere, either as steam from the cooling towers or water vapor from the evaporating plant.

Water is recirculated through the cooling towers until the minerals and salts reach a specified concentration. Then the water is pumped to the evaporation plant and remains there until it evaporates.

The controversy over inland atomic energy plants in central California adds to broader concerns about nuclear energy: its cost and a fear of inadequate safety systems to prevent radiation leaks.

Environmentalists are urging a moratorium on nuclear power-plant construction on the grounds of potential damage to water, land, and people.

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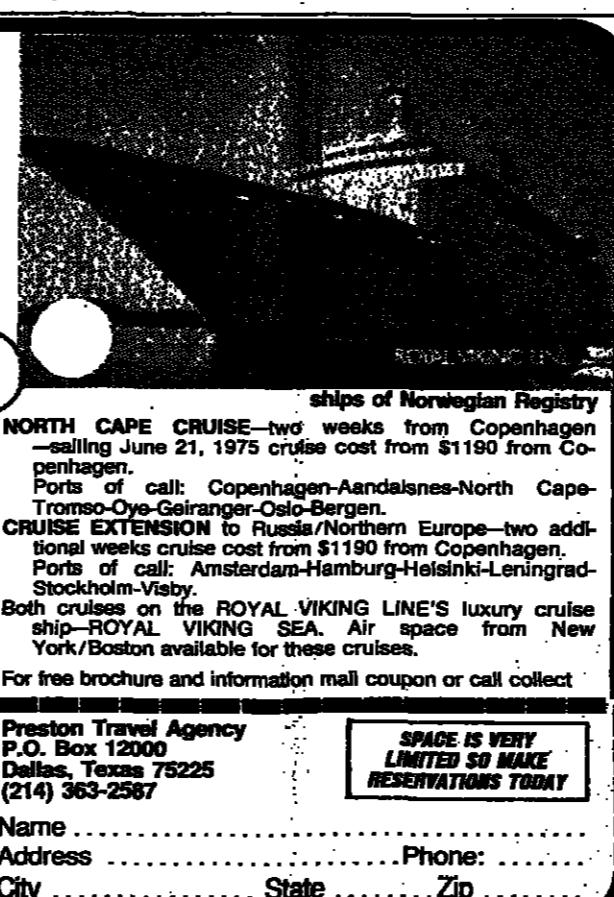
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## City services cut too deeply in New York?

By George Moneyham  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

companies by the Mayor "has been firehouses doing double coverage."

Mayor Beame insists that every effort has been made to release only policemen and firemen on light or limited duty, but he concedes that the latest round of cuts will mean a reduction in "field forces."

In an attempt to soften the impact of the cutbacks, the Mayor has launched a new city "productivity" program, and has opened a new unit paid for by state funds and employing 900 workers for checking out failures and frauds in the state welfare program.

Mayor Beame also has set up a "job-referral center" to help dismissed city workers find new jobs. According to Alphonse E. d'Ambriso, director, 193 discharged workers have sought help in finding jobs, and 144 of them, 74 percent, have been referred to prospective employers.

### 41 cases pending

Since the referral center opened in mid-December, officials say they can only verify that 26 of the laid-off workers have found new jobs; another 41 cases are "pending."

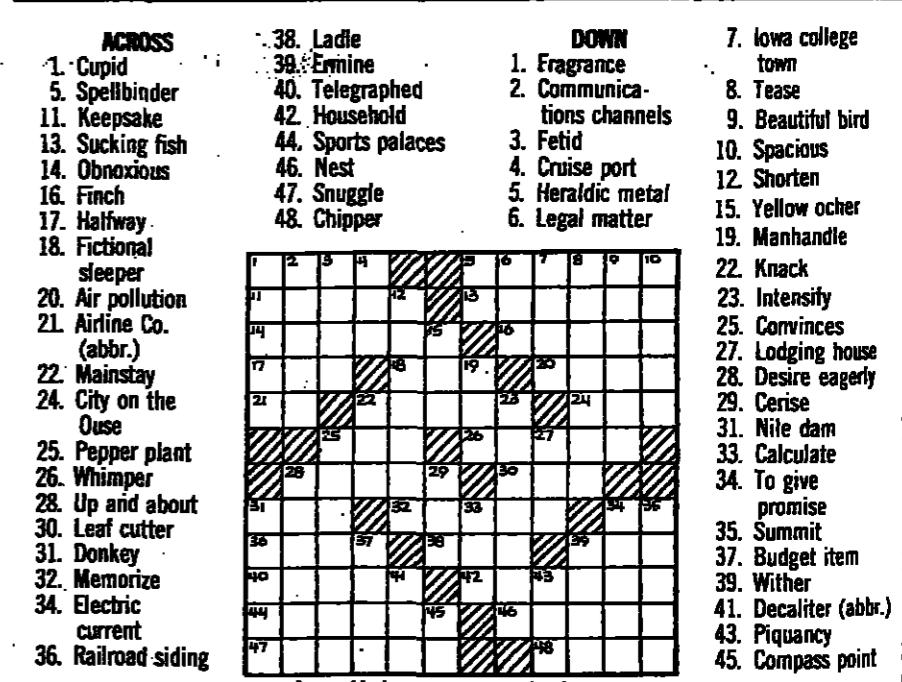
A new federal law providing special unemployment insurance benefits for dismissed city workers also is proving a boon to out-of-work civil servants. City workers are not protected under regular state unemployment programs.

On Tuesday Mayor Beame and union leaders are to meet in an attempt to negotiate alternatives to his announced layoffs. Among proposals being put forward by the Mayor are:

- Payless paydays: City employees would be asked to "skip a payday or two." Similar so-called Scotch months were used by the city during the Depression. Mayor Beame recalls:
- Voluntary pay cuts.
- An 18-month moratorium on scheduled pay raises for city employees.

Union leaders do not look favorably on these proposals. They call instead for the city to stop using outside contractors to do jobs city workers might perform.

## Crossword



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## Tennis tips

By T. C. Longwood

Too many tennis players don't follow the etiquette involved in serving and receiving serve. It could save some unnecessary moments of rudeness and bad feeling.

When serving it's always a good idea to announce the score before each point. If you make it your tactic to keep track and call it out you serve, you'll rarely have infraction over the score.

Also when serving, make sure your opponent is ready before you begin motion. If your first serve is a hit, again check that the receiver is ready before you start your second delivery. If you served and he wasn't ready, replay the serve.

When receiving serve, don't hit a drive that is obviously out. Returning out balls can be disruptive and annoying to your opponent.

Of course, it's tough to call a fast serve. If you do return a ball and it's not sure whether it was in, continue playing as if it were good. That could be a misunderstanding, for your opponent another serve.

Remember the simple etiquette that applies to serving and receiving serve. When serving, always announce the score before each point, and be sure your opponent is ready to receive. When receiving, make sure you don't slam back serves that are obviously out, and if you do return a loss one, play it as good.

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## If you can't beat her — don't let her play

By Larry Eldridge

I suppose it's silly to get worked up over the so-called "superstars" competition, which is nothing more than a hyped-up television gimmick as well as the latest evidence that P. T. Barnum knew whereof he spoke.

It's hard to refrain from comment, though, when an allegedly competitive event is so subordinated to Madison Avenue packaging techniques that one of the best available athletes is reduced a

Houston for the taping of this show.

Mrs. Eicker tried to get in, too, but to no avail.

"They told me in September that the field was already filled up," she said by telephone from Palisades High School. "They also said they didn't want foreign people in it."

Sounds like the same sort of mentality that led U.S. officials to throw Taiwan out of the Little League World Series because they got tired of seeing the American teams lose every year.

To give the officials their due, they did eventually wind up deciding that they could squeeze Mrs. Eicker into the field after all and sent her an official invitation — but just two days before the start of the competition.

"That was ridiculous, of course," she said. "I had no time to train or prepare, so I didn't enter."

At the same time, apparently seeing the error of their ways, the sponsors extended an invitation for next year's competition too. But Heide says that's too far in the future to think about now.

As for the one she missed, Mrs. Eicker says she can't really say how she might have fared, but that she certainly would like to have had a chance to try.

"I've played a lot of different sports, and some of the events in

this competition looked really good for me," she said. "They had a softball throw, and I can throw a ball a long way."

And now that the results are in, she thinks she might have done all right in some of the events she wasn't too sure of as well.

"I've never won, except one or two times just for fun, and I only had around 130 or 140," she said. "So I didn't think I'd do so

well in that. But then I heard the winner had 105!"

That gives you the general idea that a versatile Olympic champion like Mrs. Eicker might have been too much for these various one-sport specialists like Billie Jean King, Kathy Rigby, etc. — even though she herself refuses to come out flatly and say as much.

Hopefully, if she's still so inclined, we'll get a chance to see



AP photo

Gymnast Kathy Rigby performing on the balance beam

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That gives you the general idea that a versatile Olympic champion like Mrs. Eicker might have been too much for these various one-sport specialists like Billie Jean King, Kathy Rigby, etc. — even though she herself refuses to come out flatly and say as much.

Hopefully, if she's still so inclined, we'll get a chance to see

next year. But if so, even after what happened this year, she has no intention of turning it into any sort of personal crusade.

"I would do it mainly for the fun," she said. "That's what the people want to see. They want to see that even the top athletes are not so perfect when they get out of their own sports. They want to laugh — and that's good. It's not an event to get too serious about."

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EDITED BY BERTRAM B. JOHANSSON

**GM announces rebates**

Detroit

General Motors Corporation Monday joined the rebate parade and announced that it will return payments ranging from \$200 to \$500 to buyers of its subcompact and compact cars in the United States.

The rebates will be made directly to the customer, GM said.

GM followed the footsteps of Chrysler and Ford and becomes the third of the big three automakers to announce a rebate program.

**'Meaningful' tax cuts promised by Ullman**

Washington

House Ways and Means Committee Chairman Al Ullman said Monday that he favored a cut in the 1975 withholding rate way ahead of the "single shot" income-tax rebate proposed by President Ford. The Oregon Democrat said Congress will move "as fast as humanly possible to enact meaningful" tax-cut legislation.

**Council reverses itself on medicare finding**

Washington

The Social Security Advisory Council reversed itself Sunday and voted 9 to 4 to recommend general fund financing of medicare hospital benefits, rather than a boost in payroll taxes for upper-income Americans next year.

At the conclusion of a weekend session, the government-appointed panel of 13 private citizens said its new recommendation would free medicare revenues now raised by payroll taxes to be spent on increasingly expensive retirement benefits for more than 30 million persons.

Less than a month ago, the council had tentatively voted 7 to 4 for levying new Social Security taxes on the first \$24,000 a person earns each year, compared with the present \$14,100. That would have meant a 70 percent increase for workers at the top range.

**Nixon aided complicity, John Eisenhower says**

Philadelphia

President Eisenhower's only son said Sunday in an interview published here that former President Nixon was guilty of complicity in the Watergate scandal.

"I don't believe he was an innocent man hounded out of office by a vitriolic press," said John Eisenhower, whose daughter-in-law is Mr. Nixon's daughter Julie.

He told the Philadelphia Bulletin: "I



John S. Eisenhower

do feel that if he had been popular with the media and with the intellectual community, he would have been treated with more charity. . . . But I don't subscribe to all those cliches of the last-ditch party line about his innocence and persecution."

**Thomas Hart Benton, painter of rustic murals**

St. Louis

Thomas Hart Benton, the five-foot artist whose rustic murals depicting American regionalism carried him to international fame, passed on Sunday in his St. Louis home. A native of Neosho, Mo., Mr. Benton, along with fellow Midwesterners John Stuart Curry and Grant Wood, founded the so-called

"regionalism" school of art. His work reinstated the family and the farmer as America's true pioneers, writes Alexandra Johnson, Monitor critic.

The artist launched his career as a newspaper cartoonist before traveling to Paris in 1908. There he studied, and later scorned Impressionism, only to return to America in 1930 to begin his realistic murals.

Fleeing New York's avant-garde art scene, he returned to his native state where he began his most brilliant works. His lifelong love of America's rural charm coupled with a newfound understanding of urban life translated into his most famous murals such as "Independence and the Opening of the West" (for the Truman Library) and "Cotton Pickers" (at the Metropolitan Museum, New York).

**Mrs. Gandhi's visit to Iraq historic**

New Delhi, India

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, hard put to pay for petroleum imports, is intensifying India's traditional backing for the Arabs against Israel.

Mrs. Gandhi flew to Iraq during the weekend for the first visit by an Indian prime minister to that country.

Ten days ago India became the first non-Asian country to grant the equivalent of diplomatic status to the Palestinian envoy in New Delhi. The government recognized Yasser Arafat's Palestine Liberation Organization as the true representative of the Palestinian people and authorized the

**Princeton ups fees to \$5,800**

Princeton, N.J.

The trustees of Princeton University have approved the largest student fee increase in the school's history. It puts the cost of tuition, room, and board at \$5,800 a year beginning next fall.

A \$400 tuition hike, raising the annual figures to \$3,900 for undergraduates and \$4,000 for graduate students, was approved during the weekend. Dr. William G. Bowen, university president, announced the increase Sunday and said room and board will go up \$100 and \$125.

Dr. Bowen said financial aid to students was expected to increase proportionally to cover the fee hike. Fees now total \$5,175.

He said the increase reflected changes in the national economy.

Despite the fee increases, Princeton expects to have \$1.5 million and \$1.7 million deficits over the next two fiscal years, Dr. Bowen said. The university, which had balanced budgets in 1972 and 1973, ran up a \$500,000 deficit in 1974 due largely to food and fuel price increases.

"We must come to grips with the budget without seriously damaging the university," board of trustees chairman R. Manning Brown said in defense of fee increases rather than salary ceilings and harsh faculty cutbacks.

**Prime Minister Rabin, according to the daily Haaretz, has already begun consultations within the Labor Party to counter the pro-Dayan moves.**

The position of Mr. Dayan's successor in the Cabinet as defense minister, Shimon Peres, is a delicate one. For years Mr. Peres was Mr. Dayan's closest political partner both in the Labor movement and also in leading the country's "hawks." Since he joined the Rabin government, his prestige and popularity have been growing within his own party and among the top echelons of the armed forces. His supporters also might put him up as candidate for the next prime minister.

Meanwhile Mr. Peres is loyally supporting Mr. Rabin's policy line, including the mediation efforts of Secretary Kissinger.

**★ Showdown looms in Portugal**

Their aim is to bring all trade unions under their control.

In this they are supported by a majority in the Armed Forces Movement (AFM) — the group that put through last April's coup — and its coordinating committee. Some of this military support may be ideological; but some of it may also stem from a feeling by young officers that only as radical a thrust as that from the Communists can put through revolutionary change in land as cautious and conservative as rural Portugal.

Mr. Soares and Socialist Justice Minister Francisco Saigado Zenha are committed to parliamentary democracy and feel a single Communist-run trade union organization smacks too much of a one-party authoritarian state and their party is campaigning vigorously against it.

Because of the AFM-Communist alliance on the issue, the Socialists' battle is an uphill one; but the Socialist Ministers are reluctant to resign from the Cabinet in protest lest this leave the field open and unoccupied to the Communists.

**★ Is that socialism in Ford's U.S.?**

Continued from Page 1

"Do you see this nation," the Monitor asked Mr. Simon in a recent interview, "sliding toward a form of socialism as the government is forced to intervene more and more in the economic affairs of the country?"

"Unfortunately," he replied, "whether socialism is the right word — and perhaps it is — yes, I do."

Mr. Simon and other U.S. Treasury officials warn that budget deficits — occurring in 14 of the last 15 years — force the government to usurp capital

that otherwise would be available to private business.

"In fiscal year 1974," said Mr. Simon, "the combined borrowings by all [levels of government absorbed] no less than 60 percent of the net funds raised in the capital markets in the United States. To me, that is an alarming figure. . . . Ultimately, the system can break down, because capital is no longer available."

"In fact," said a Brookings Institution economist, "the borrowing in the next few years may be a bit less" than the Treasury anticipates.

**Inside the news-briefly**WITH ANALYSIS  
FROM MONITOR CORRESPONDENTS  
AROUND THE WORLD**MINI-BRIEFS****Ford news conference**

President Ford will hold his first news conference in more than six weeks Tuesday, White House officials said. Monday in Washington. The officials said the question and answer session would begin at 2 p.m.

The President also has a broadcast interview scheduled for Thursday. He has announced that it will telecast an exclusive live interview with Mr. Ford at 10 p.m.

**Tunnel project dropped**

Britain announced in London it is withdrawing from the project to build a tunnel between England and France, but said the plans would be kept in storage for possible future revival. The decision, widely predicted over the weekend, was announced in the House of Commons by Secretary for the Environment Anthony Crosland.

**Gunfire in London**

Gunmen sprayed bullets into two luxury hotels in central London Monday night, injuring seven persons as Jewish functions were ending in both places. Police said it was too early to establish a motive for the attack.

**Soviet mission attacked**

Rifle shots pierced windows into two luxury hotels in central London Monday night, injuring seven persons as Jewish functions were ending in both places. Police said it was too early to establish a motive for the attack.

**Milwaukee school strike**

Milwaukee's 5,800 public school teachers went on strike Monday, forcing cancellation of classes for 118,500 pupils. The school board called off classes shortly after 6 a.m. after negotiations broke down. The walkout marked the first time Milwaukee schools have ever been formally closed by a teachers' strike.

**Peking prediction**

Chinese Prime Minister Chou En-lai has predicted that Soviet-American rivalry is bound to lead to a third world war, it was announced in Peking Monday.

PLO to open an office in the Indian capital.

Israel, which has no diplomatic relations with India, has been refused permission to open a mission in New Delhi and has only a consulate in Bombay. The Indian Foreign Ministry announced last week that the Israeli table tennis team will be barred from the world championships next month in Calcutta because of Israeli policies against the Arabs.

**Proxmire criticizes military golf courses**

Washington

The Defense Department is spending \$14 million annually to maintain 300 golf courses on military bases around the world, Sen. William Proxmire said Monday.

The Wisconsin Democrat said he questioned the use of money from the defense budget for such purposes when the Defense Department says its budget is at a dangerously low level.

He said there are 20 U.S. military golf courses in Germany, 10 in Japan, and six in Korea. Other countries with military golf courses include England, Canada, Spain, Turkey, the Philippines, Thailand, and Italy.

**Makarios calms Cyprus rioters**

Nicosia, Cyprus

President Makarios persuaded angry young rioters to end demonstrations outside the United States Information center here Monday and appealed for an end to violence.

The Archbishop climbed on the stone wall outside the American library to appeal to the demonstrators, who earlier tore down iron railings outside the building.

He led the demonstrators away to the Greek Embassy where he again addressed them from a balcony.

**AAA promotes plan for gas-saving driving**

New York

The American Automobile Association has just launched a gasoline-saving program of which President Ford said last Friday: "If we make it work, it will keep rationing off our backs."

The AAA goal is to get every licensed U.S. driver to make five gallons of gas do the work of six gallons, using

simple, voluntary gas-saving techniques, writes David Anable, Monitor correspondent. The automobile organization hopes to get a copy of its new 16-page pamphlet "Gas Watchers' Guide" into every American car. Through this pamphlet, through TV and radio spots, newspaper advertisements, and hopefully through the cooperation of businesses, churches, and other organizations, the AAA will educate the American motorist in gas-saving methods such as good driving habits and engine tuning.

**Javits suggests easing on Soviet trade issue**

Washington

Sen. Jacob K. Javits said Monday he felt Congress could offer the Soviet Union an "olive branch" through easing of U.S. credit restrictions to try to improve damaged trade relations.



Senator Javits

But, the New York Republican added at a press conference here, there should be no compromise on the issue of Jewish emigration. Congress should not relax its demand for easier emigration of Soviet Jews in return for nondiscriminatory tariff treatment.

Last week, the Soviet Union broke off its 1972 trade pact with the United States in protest over language in the recently enacted trade reform law linking easier emigration policies with a more liberalized trade policy.

**QUOTE****Housing optimism**

"I'm encouraged that money is flowing back to savings and loan institutions. When enough mortgage money gets back to lenders, the housing industry will come back quickly, maybe by mid-spring."

Lewis Coker of Atlanta, president of the National Association of Home Builders, interviewed at an NAHB convention in Dallas.

**★ Labor's economic proposals**

Continued from Page 1

And labor wants an excess profit tax, to "close big tax loopholes for business corporations," particularly the large oil and gas companies; reduction of exports of agriculture and other products in short supply in the U.S. in order to replenish stock piles and bring down prices; an increased benefit and further public works job opportunities for the unemployed.

Labor's proposals also include income tax relief for low- and moderate-income families and for small businesses; it contends that the earnings and purchasing power "have been eroded terribly through inflation and recession."

**Price protection wanted**

Unions also want protection again price rises and gas taxes that would push living costs up, and they are pushing for income tax relief.

AFL-CIO's top officers, along with state and local federation officials, will present the program in Washington Thursday in a rare "mini-convention." The timing and location are planned to put pressure on the White House and Congress to do more to help the economic turnaround.

Meanwhile, the United Auto Workers (UAW), perhaps the union whose members have been hardest hit by the current high unemployment, plans a march on Washington and a "Rally for Action" Feb. 5.

Other unions are mapping plans for similar Washington rallies in the next few months.

**Labor response lukewarm**

The President called on labor to cooperate at a dinner in Washington last Saturday night. Those at the union-sponsored affair listened politely to Mr. Ford's appeal, but indicated they were unimpressed.

George Meany, AFL-CIO president, said the program proposed by the administration is "unacceptable" — would increase inflation, would not stimulate the economy, would not end the recession.

Particularly, Mr. Meany objects to proposals that would "increase the price of everything that oil touches: from gas to heating, from food to medicine."

At the same time that Mr. Meany criticized the administration program last Saturday night, he described the Democrats' proposal as a "big nothing."

**★ Focus: See U.S.A. by bicycle**

Continued from Page 1

BOR is also planning a bicycle route along the entire Pacific Coast.

Apple Wheel, an organization of cycling clubs, is lobbying for an Appalachian cycling way, extending from Canada to West Virginia, and an individual biking enthusiast, Bud Lincoln of Lake Mills, Wis., is single-handedly pushing the idea of a bike route along the length of the Mississippi River.

Meanwhile, biking information — and requests for it — are expanding, too. A Monitor article about the

investigating committee, said after the caucus he expects "fresh faces, new ideas" to be represented on the committee.

If the caucus proposal carries through the full Senate, the committee will have \$750,000, full subpoena power, and a life of 7½ months to do its work.

At that, however, its report would follow that of the executive branch's investigating commission, which held its second meeting Jan. 20. Chaired by Vice-President Nelson A. Rockefeller, it has only three months in which to complete its investigation.

**★ Senate CIA probe: how deep to dig?**

Continued from Page 1

Sen. John C. Stennis (D) of Mississippi whose Armed Services Committee has had some past responsibility for overseeing CIA activities, vigorously opposed this last provision and said he would try to overturn it in the full Senate. He reportedly has been working to limit membership to members of those committees, including his own, with past responsibility for watching CIA activities.

But Senator Stennis faces an uphill battle. Sen. John O. Pastore (D) of Rhode Island, a proponent of the

JUL 1975

# Chile's cultural dusk

## Universities purged, media censored

The freedom of thought and expression which once characterized Chile has ceased to exist under the military regime of General Pinochet. A drab uniformity now marks the country's culture.

By Robert J. Alexander

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

For decades Chile had a degree of cultural freedom rare in Latin America — and in the world as a whole. Freedom of speech and press was carried almost to the point of libertinism. Universities presented the widest scope of ideas, and academic freedom was widely respected. A flourishing publishing industry included firms ranging from far right to far left.

But all that is different now. The advent of a military regime in Chile for the first time in more than four decades has had its impact on the country's cultural life as on everything else.

To begin with, Chilean cultural life has been affected and will continue to be affected by the general purge of society which has taken place since the coup. Among those killed during and after the fighting were many people of academic and cultural achievement. And many more are in exile.

Of those who stayed in Chile, one can only say that the possibility of their carrying on any cultural activities that are in any way controversial is virtually nil. A considerable number of intellectuals are still in jail. The others will find few outlets for expressing their ideas.

The blow dealt by the 17-month-old military regime of General Pinochet is perhaps felt most by the universities. All of the country's universities now have military "delegados-rectores" guiding their destinies. Apparently the government originally intended to appoint such officials only in the universities most under leftist influence.

However, when some of the civilian rectors refused to serve if there was military intervention, the delegados-rectores were installed in all universities. Most of them are retired generals. Military representatives are also found in some lower-echelon positions, and in all cases the soldiers have the decisive voice in university administration.

### Faculties purged

There have also been purges of varying degrees in the faculties of all universities. At the Universidad Técnica del Estado in Santiago and at the Universidad de Concepción, 300 miles south of Santiago, lists were published of expelled professors without explanation or forewarning. These were the two institutions most completely under far-leftist influence before the coup of Sept. 11, 1973.

At the University of Chile, on the other hand, the professors affiliated with the parties of the Popular Unity coalition were suspended, and were then submitted to "trials" by bodies of their colleagues and administrators. Some were "acquitted," although the majority of those suspended were ultimately removed from their posts.

Those professors who have retained their jobs, unless they are of far-right points of view, labor under severe handicaps. They do not know what they can and cannot say to

their students without losing their jobs, or perhaps worse. There is no academic freedom at the present time. As a result, a number of faculty members who were not purged have voluntarily resigned rather than continue teaching under these conditions.

The social-science faculties have been particularly hard hit by the purge of higher education. The Institute of Sociology at the University of Chile has all but ceased to exist. The United Nations-financed Facultad Latino Americana de Ciencias Sociales, with graduate-level programs in political science and economics, has been forbidden to hold classes, and the few remaining faculty members and students are confined to doing more or less innocuous research which can cause no problems with the present government.

### Ominous future plans

The university student population was also purged. Some 22,000 students — more than one-eighth of the student body — were dropped from the rolls of the country's eight universities.

There is a certain ominous ring about the longer-range plans which the regime has for the universities. In line with the government's general philosophy of economic liberalism, it has been announced that the universities are to be reorganized so as to make them "self-supporting," from a financial point of view.

This could well reduce the student population to a small fraction of what it has been in recent years, since only a small proportion of the current student body would be able to pay the tuition charges necessary to finance the universities.

The growing tendency toward having a full-time faculty would also be reversed, since the largest expenditure in the university budget is professorial salaries. Likewise, efforts of recent years to provide a more scientific orientation to higher education, involving extensive expenditures on laboratory and other equipment, would seem likely to be reversed.

There has also been a drastic change in book publishing. The government publishing house established by the Allende regime has been renamed the Editorial Gabriela Mistral, and its activities have been severely curtailed, with many of its publications now being pamphlets of speeches by one or another member of the governing Junta.

The large stream of books on Chilean history and problems — together with Marxist-Leninist and even Trotskyite material — which it was putting out before has been turned off. Many books have been withdrawn from circulation. The publishing houses of the Socialist and Communist Parties have been suppressed, and the new books from other publishers are few.

The only new publications on social problems or politics are those about the reasons for the fall of Allende, written from a point of view friendly to the present administration.

Bookstores are closely censored. They must submit lists of the books they have on sale to the authorities, who reserve the right to tell them what they cannot sell. I observed a truckload of "subversive" volumes, including books on psychology and sociology as well as ones by Marx, Lenin, and Trotsky, and studies of Chilean history, being carted away from a bookshop in the center of Santiago.

There is complete censorship of news-

papers and magazines. The daily newspapers of Santiago, which numbered 11 before the coup and represented all points of view, now are narrowed down to 5. Three of the remaining ones belong to the *El Mercurio* publishing firm, the former head of which is now minister of economy.

Newspapers associated with the left-wing parties have been suppressed. The Christian Democratic newspaper *La Prensa* was allowed to disappear for financial reasons. Its owners and backers felt there was little point in trying to raise funds to keep alive a newspaper which could do little more than publish government handouts, and would not be allowed to present the Christian Democratic point of view.

Another severe limitation on cultural life is the restriction on holding of public meetings. No organization can hold a meeting without permission of police authorities, and with applications for permission there must be submitted an agenda for the meeting and a description of those who are eligible to attend.

The movie scene has also changed dramatically. During the Allende regime, the only United States films being shown were many years old. There were increasing numbers of films of Russian and East European origin, and many films from Western Europe, including Spain. Now, the movie theaters are dominated by United States films, with a sprinkling of West European ones, while the Russian and East European ones have disappeared.

### Theaters less active

The Chilean Government movie-film Chilfilms has been reduced to producing very short pieces and newscasts, and is also serving as an importer of some foreign offerings. Under Allende this firm was producing full-length films, most of which had a Unidad Popular political message.

A limited number of theatrical productions are being given. One of the most popular recently was a version of "The Man of La Mancha." The large number of amateur theater companies, again organized in large degree for propaganda purposes by elements of Unidad Popular during the Allende regime, have completely ceased to function.

Musical aspects of cultural life have perhaps suffered less than anything else. The National Symphony has held its regular season. A number of foreign musical groups, including the Chamber Orchestra of Cologne and the Vienna Boys Choir, have also given performances.

Even in music, however, there has been a significant change. Under Allende most of the visiting foreign performers came from Eastern Europe. Now they come from Western Europe.

Thus, the country's cultural life has been one of the principal casualties of the tragedy which has struck Chile. The bubbling cauldron of conflicting ideas and tendencies which had found expression in the universities, in the press, in book publishing, in large numbers of private groups of the most diversified kind, has had a lid clamped upon it. Intellectually and culturally, Chile is today as drab as any other country under a stern dictatorship.

Robert Alexander is professor of economics and political science at Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N.J., and has recently visited Chile.

Photo: Gordon N. Converse



Chilean cultural life now limited to token outlets

# Ancient Crete: stubborn riddle

The Secret of Crete, by Hans Georg Wunderlich. New York: Macmillan. \$8.95.

By Ronald Harker

Anyone who drives out through the suburbs of Heraklion for a few miles and sees for the first time the famous ruins of Knossos, is likely to be surprised by the massive nature of the restoration.

Initial delight in the frescoes — especially, perhaps, the magnificent figure called a prince of ancient Crete — diminishes with the revelation that the original, when first uncovered over 70 years ago, consisted of only

### Books

parts of the torso, bits of a bent right arm and left arm, and portions of the left thigh and calf. From these fragments has been recreated a complete portrait of a heroic youth, wearing an impressive headdress and striding through a butterfly-stippled field of lilies.

The concrete in-filling and the resurrection of the prince were directed by Sir Arthur Evans, a wealthy Briton who began digging at Knossos in 1900.

Evans declared that he had uncovered a hitherto unknown and completely self-contained social development which flowered and suddenly withered more than 3,000 years ago. Moreover, he believed he had found the labyrinth of the Minotaur, the half-bull, half-man monster of Greek legend.

From the remains of 1,200 chambers deviously linked and grouped round a courtyard, and from accompanying artifacts — huge, barrel-shaped jars and what looked like small bathtubs among them — he was able to reconstruct a culture totally lost to history.

Hardly anyone at that time contested Evans's claim, or that he had also excavated the royal palace of King Minos himself. No other explorer could dig at Knossos because Sir Arthur had bought the place in advance, and so there were none to question his hypothesis.

But doubts were forming. Even supposing (as Evans supposed) that some awful natural disaster, earthquake or tidal wave, had wiped out what he now called the Minoan culture, could a seminal civilization

really vanish without intelligible trace, leaving only a rubble puzzle, some wall paintings, curious utensils, and inscribed tablets which nobody could read?

In 1930 the doubts began to surface. In 1933 Oswald Spengler, a German philosopher, laid these doubts on the line. He noted the absence of any fortifying walls around the Cretan palaces, and thought the so-called King's throne looked more suitable for a priest's dummy. And he asked, "Were the palaces of Knossos ... sanctuaries of a powerful cult of the hereafter?"

It was to this and later speculation that the palaces of Knossos were really the remains of a vast city of the dead, a stupendous cemetery, that another German, Dr. Hans Georg Wunderlich, set out to contribute a comprehensive test. He went to Knossos for the first time in 1970, and looked at the restorations with a fresh eye — a geologist's eye, for in the same year Dr. Wunderlich became professor of geology and palaeontology at Stuttgart.

From the first moments of his tour (and in his book he takes the reader

along with him) his skepticism was reinforced. Why would the so-called Minoans have settled so far from water and tillable land? Why would a technically gifted people build in a perishable kind of stone? Why did they not fortify their palaces — had they no enemies? Why store food and wine in jars too big to move?

Earlier critics of Evans and his theories had already pointed out that he went to Knossos with preconceived ideas, as Schliemann before him had taken Homer as a literal guide when searching for ancient Troy; and that having accepted that Greek legends had some similar historical validity, he took pains to make his discoveries fit his beliefs.

"The Secret of Crete" is a systematic and relentless discrediting of Evans's theses. Indeed, Professor Wunderlich cannot resist the temptation to hammer his dissent long after his points have been convincingly made. In his foreword he abjures archaeological popularizers because they "focus on the adventures and triumphs of excavators" whereas he is "venturing to write an original scientific paper in sufficiently clear

language to make it understandable to lay readers."

In this — with one or two pardonable digressions into language more fit for his students reading geology — he succeeds. He has demolished the dazzling certitudes of an ancient elite living in a paradise as lost to us hitherto through physical catastrophe as the Etruscans and the Dead Sea sect.

But has he answered the riddle of Knossos? He admits that even now nobody knows what the Cretans of Knossos called themselves, and that the tablet script, in spite of the Linear B probe, still has no undisputed translation.

To be fair, the author himself claims no total solution of the mystery, but he has advanced a credible theory about the nadir of Knossos which may fuel further scholarly debate, and which the lay reader will find engrossing.

Ronald Harker is a former editor of the foreign-news service for the *Observer* (London) and author of "Digging Up the Bible Lands."



By Richard L. Alman

Governor Brown: trying to make government 'responsible'

## The no-fanfare Governor

### But what Jerry Brown stands for puzzles many

The new California Governor shuns a chauffeured limousine and walks to work. But he is a political puzzlement to many: straddling the conservative-liberal fence and elusive about specifics in his "new spirit" of government.

By Curtis J. Sitomer

Staff correspondent of

The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles Jerry Brown will walk to work from his downtown Sacramento bachelor apartment. He could ride in a limousine and live in a mansion — but he doesn't want to.

Youthful and slightly built, he looks and talks like a graduate student of philosophy. But he isn't. Edmund G. "Jerry" Brown Jr. is the new Democratic Governor of the nation's largest state, who took over the gubernatorial reins here with little fanfare and a minimum of protocol. He is only the second Democrat in more than three decades to do so. The other was his father, Edmund G. Brown Sr., Governor from 1955 to 1966.

To many, Mr. Brown Jr. is a political "puzzlement." Unlike his father, he does not fit the traditional partisan mold. He has no legislative experience and limited executive background. Trained as a Jesuit priest, he left the order to pursue "broader social concerns." He served briefly as a member of the Los Angeles Community College Board, and four years ago was elected California secretary of state, becoming the only Democrat in former Gov. Ronald Reagan's otherwise all-Republican executive team.

### Campaign-reform accent

The Brown gubernatorial candidacy was launched from a platform of campaign reform. As the state's chief elections officer, he enforced long-standing (but oft-forgotten) requirements for public officials to disclose the nature and amounts of political contributions. With the backing of Common Cause and other citizen-oriented groups, he pushed through a hard-line state law which sets strict candidate-spending limits, requires disclosure of funds and possible conflicts of interest, and harnesses lobbyists' activities.

The "Reform Express" carried him past three more seasoned Democrats in last June's primary and eventually past Republican Houston L. Flory in a photo finish in the general election.

Backers see Governor Brown as a "new spirit" in U.S. politics. They say that if his political experiment works in California, it could be a showcase for the nation. Some believe that success also might spell a presidential or vice-presidential bid for the young Democrat in 1976 or 1980.

### Elusive philosophy

But the Brown "new spirit" is difficult to describe. He himself talks about it in terms of "honesty and integrity in government," "responsiveness to the electorate," "capturing the public will," and "citizens' feedback."

So far, his political philosophy seems equally elusive to pinpoint. Basically he

says: "Government is here to stay. We must make it as productive as possible and responsible to the people."

But he declines to state specifics.

Although he insists he dislikes labels, Mr. Brown is basically a "liberal." He professes empathy for minorities — including blacks and Mexican-Americans. He opposes capital punishment. He would liberalize marijuana laws.

On the other hand, he is a strong "law and order" man, holds welfare to be a poor substitute for hard work, and tends to win support from some conservative elements which his father and other progressive Democrats could not gain.

### Fences' straddled

The new Governor seems to straddle the fence on some other issues. For example, he says he wants a better life for farm workers, but he avoids alienating the powerful agriculture bloc here.

He talks about collective bargaining for public employees, but he stops short of advocating their right to strike.

He favors preservation of forests, deserts, and coastal water, but he has not taken a firm stand against offshore drilling near California ports.

The new Governor's mettle will be tested early: How will he get along with state lawmakers? How will he stand up against his popular predecessor, Ronald Reagan, as a cost-cutting watchdog of the budget?

Some veteran lawmakers here, both Democrats and Republicans, are concerned that Mr. Brown may try to bypass the legislative process and lean heavily on executive committees or commissions to get things done.

"We have a glut of legislation — but a scarcity of executive performance," he said during the campaign.

### Flare for professionalism

Mr. Brown's early appointments show a flare for professionalism. His own administrative staff is peppered with environmental and fiscal specialists.

Many in press, radio, and TV were pleasantly surprised when he recently chose veteran Associated Press political writer William Stoll — a hard-nosed analytical reporter with a fine reputation among his peers — as state director of communications.

Mr. Brown promises a balanced budget and no hike in state taxes during the first year of his administration. "I am not a big spender," he insists. However, many here believe that his social priorities will make it particularly difficult to hold the line on a burgeoning state budget.

Even before taking office, he began to blueprint spending priorities — particularly in the areas of education, energy conservation, freeway planning, public transit, smog control, and land use. California's 1976 budget is expected to reach a record \$11 billion.

Mr. Brown admits that inflation and the economy will be the key concerns of Californians during the next few years. Joblessness figures to be a vital factor here as elsewhere during 1975 — particularly in the sagging aerospace industry. But the Governor promises "creative" leadership in his quest to stimulate employment.

## home



Authentic Early Americana to be seen at New York's Winter Antiques Show

Tiger-maple highboy made on the North Shore of Massachusetts about 1740; round maple and ash table with Queen Anne legs made in Rhode Island about 1760.

Windsor chairs, shown by dealer George Schoellkopf, made in New England about 1780-1790, represent most highly developed Windsor form.

## Reminders of Boston's nautical glory

By Virginia Grilley  
Written for  
The Christian Science Monitor

Boston Bicentennial pilgrims to a city that was the pivotal point of the Revolution will find in the heart of its bustling financial district a rewarding visual return to the days of Boston's maritime glory.

A handsome granite structure at 53 State Street, built on the site of the old Merchants' Exchange, recalls the street's distinction as the center for Boston banking and shipping business in the early 1800's.

Here, in the former headquarters of the State Street Bank & Trust Company, now a branch office, a select collection of maritime items of Boston's historic shipping past is on continuous display.

A short distance away, at 225 Franklin Street, the bank's main office since 1866, 34 stories of steel and architectural sophistication cannot eclipse the historic aura. Spacious rooms on the third floor house the bulk of the bank's collection of over 1,000 pieces, originally assembled by its late president, Allan Forbes.

With an ancestry that included a shipmaster, merchants, and Salem's Nathaniel Bowditch, Mr. Forbes was president for 39 years.

An ardent historian and collector of rare maritime and New England memorabilia, he used many of the pieces with authentic charm in the

banking rooms and his office at 53 State Street. These are still displayed in their original settings (plus some fine reproductions) to create the atmosphere of a Colonial counting house. Mr. Forbes's decorative plan was also repeated in the bank's two branch offices at Copley Square and Massachusetts Avenue and Boylston Street.

"This is considered the most important collection of maritime arts outside of the Peabody Museum in Salem," said William B. Osgood of the bank's trust department and curator of the entire Forbes collection.

"The architects planned the third floor as an appropriate background for antiques," Mr. Osgood noted as we explored the offices and conference rooms of the high rise. Here are the priceless Forbes ship paintings, rare Boston prints and maps, and handsome ship models. Spirited figureheads leap out from the period wood paneling. Stern boards, chart boxes, captain's tables and sea chests, barometers and clocks, fire buckets, ships' lanterns and sailing posters — all establish a nautical scene of earlier centuries. One wall is devoted to an exhibit of tools used by a skillful shipwright of Yarmouth,

"As Allan Forbes conceived it," Mr. Osgood observed, "officers and staff are daily surrounded by symbols that are powerful reminders of a sturdy breed of Americans."



Mid-19th-century figure from the maritime collection of Boston's State Street Bank & Trust Co.

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Bicentennial may boost antiques.

By Marilyn Hoffman  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Will the upcoming bicentennial celebration help the sale of great American antiques? And will it bring more superb examples to the marketplace?

American dealers, who will be showing here at the Winter Antiques Show at New York's 7th Regiment Armory, Jan. 24 through Feb. 2, conclude that the bicentennial will stimulate interest in the colonial environment and in history itself. But they deplore any "gimmickry" that might be involved in the promotion of fine Americana.

Most dealers admit that Americans have a growing penchant for their past and an expanding appreciation for the ingenuity and quality of by-

gone American craftsmanship. "Our unmistakably national character, in all its depth and scope, is gloriously emerging," says one exhibitor, "and this is all to the good."

Ronald Bourgeault, a dealer from Salem, Mass., says, "The centennial of 1876 started the real collecting of important American antiques. For the past 100 years, great collections, both museum and private, of American antiques have been formed. The bicentennial should intensify this interest and lift prices still further."

'Sales gimmick' effect

As to the use of the bicentennial as a sales gimmick, Mr. Bourgeault says it will probably give nonprofessional dealers opportunity to try to sell flat irons and chamber pots as colonial antiques to unwary customers who little realize that the term "colonial"

means the object must have been made before 1776.

Thomas D. Williams of Litchfield, Conn., who specializes in fine pewter and country furniture, says, "Whatever the reason, bicentennial or not, much more superb material has been made available to us this last year. We have consequently done the largest business in our history. My hope is that the celebration will somehow increase knowledge of the artistic and historic merits of great objects."

Obscure items spotlighted

Peter Tillou, another Litchfield exhibitor, comments, "It is today's high prices [not the bicentennial] that are bringing rare paintings and decorative art objects to the market. Fine American period works of art speak for themselves and are too limited to

Please turn to next page

New York Winter Antique Show - Jan. 24 thru Feb. 2

Collectors' Choice

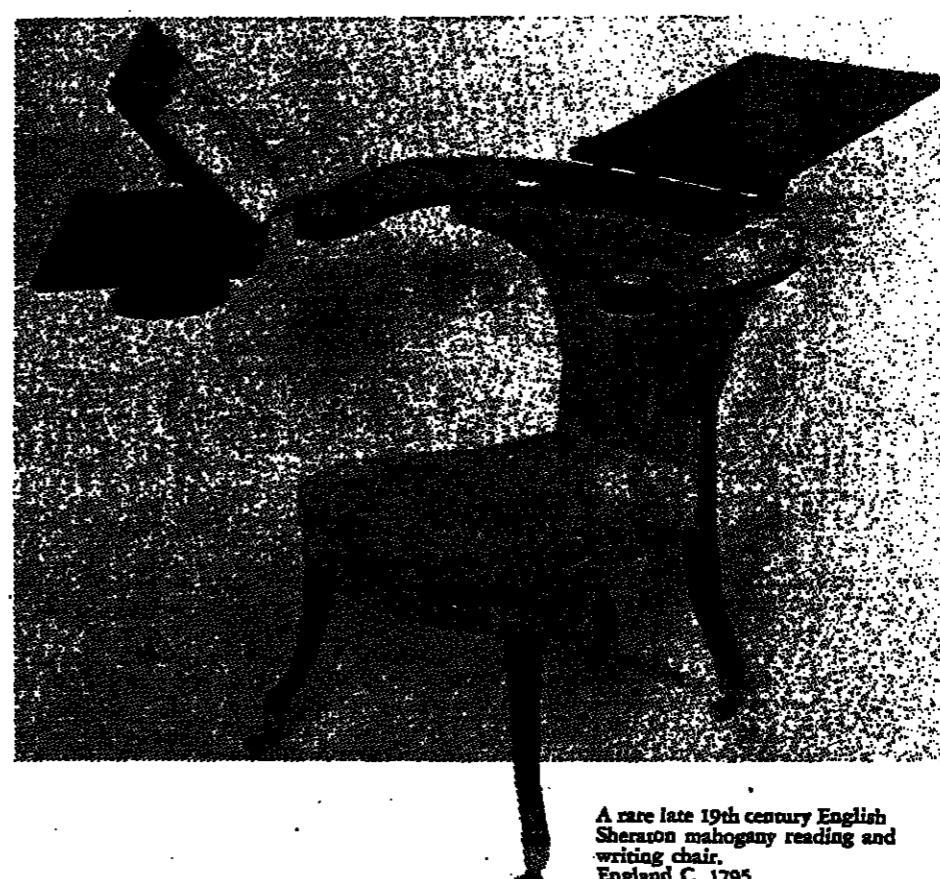
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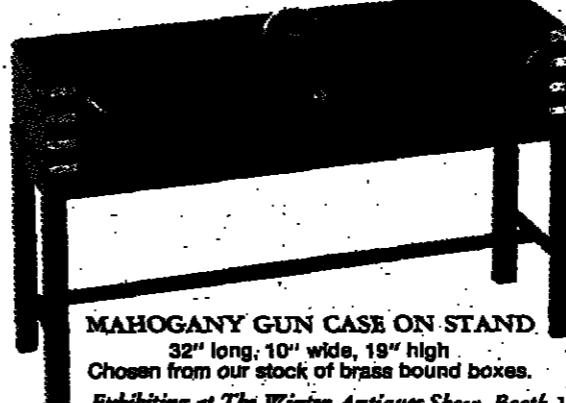


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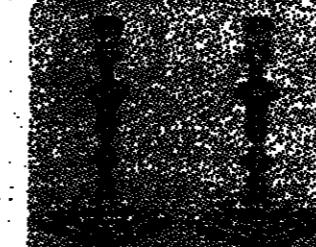
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## but beware of phony 'colonial'

Continued from preceding page  
ability to be exploited by a national  
service."

William Gutman of Westport,  
Conn., a dealer in Americana, including  
many Revolutionary war artifacts,  
admits that the national observance  
is bringing some previously  
secure material into focus, including  
historical documents and George  
Washington-related objects.

Robert Spangler of Essex, Conn.,  
vs the bicentennial is proving  
helpful in expanding people's interest  
and curiosity about the artifacts  
and furnishings of an earlier Ameri-  
ca."

Bernard Plump of Village Green  
Antiques, Richland, Mich., insists the  
10-year birthday will have no effect  
one way or the other on the sale of  
antiques, with the exception of true  
centennial commemorative items.

### experience confirmed

Recent American sales at the Sotheby-Park-Bernet Auction Gallery in  
New York confirm the experience of  
most American dealers who will be  
exhibiting at the Winter Antiques

Show. First-quality American antiques are bringing higher prices than ever before. Prices for lesser, or second and third-quality objects, have "settled" or declined somewhat in the last year. The auction gallery points out a record price from November, 1974, for five carved mahogany side chairs, attributed to Benjamin Randolph of Philadelphia, which brought \$207,500 on the block.

Yet good standard highboys and Queen Anne side chairs are fetching less in price than a year ago. Gerald Kornblau, New York exhibitor who will be showing fine American carvings, sculpture, and pottery, says, "Both prices and appreciation for truly fine things compound each year. My best things sell."

### Prices continue climb

George Schoellkopf, a young New York dealer who is exhibiting at the show for the first time, says prices have continued to soar for the five years he has been in business. Interest, too, has continued to rise in his country and country-foam American furniture, and in folk art, which

### Settlement house benefits

The prestigious Winter Antiques Show headed by John FitzGibbons will run through Sunday, Feb. 2, at New York City's 7th Regiment Armory, Park Avenue and 67th Street. Proceeds from general admissions and catalog sales will benefit East Side House Settlement, third oldest nonsectarian settlement house in the United States. The show will represent not only American dealers, but those from England, Europe, and the Orient.



Collectors' items



## Collectors' Choice

New York Winter Antique Show - Jan. 24 thru Feb. 2

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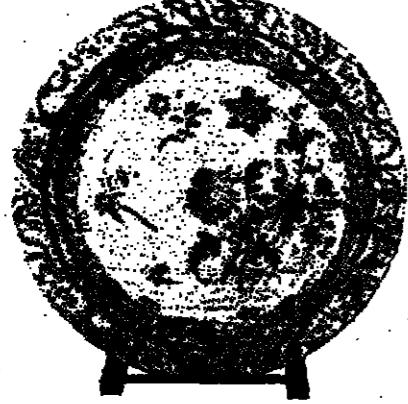
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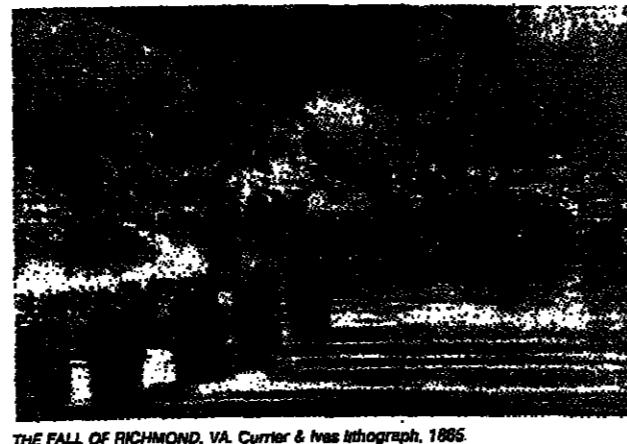
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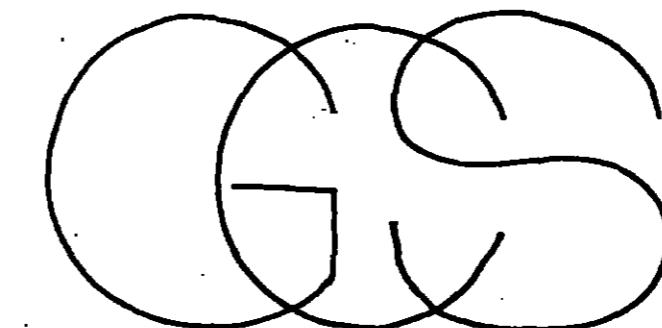
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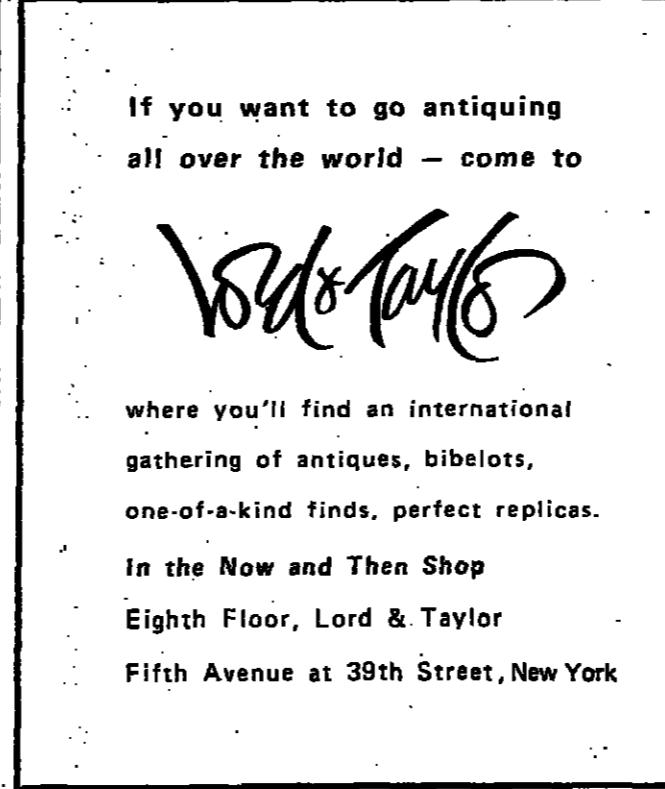


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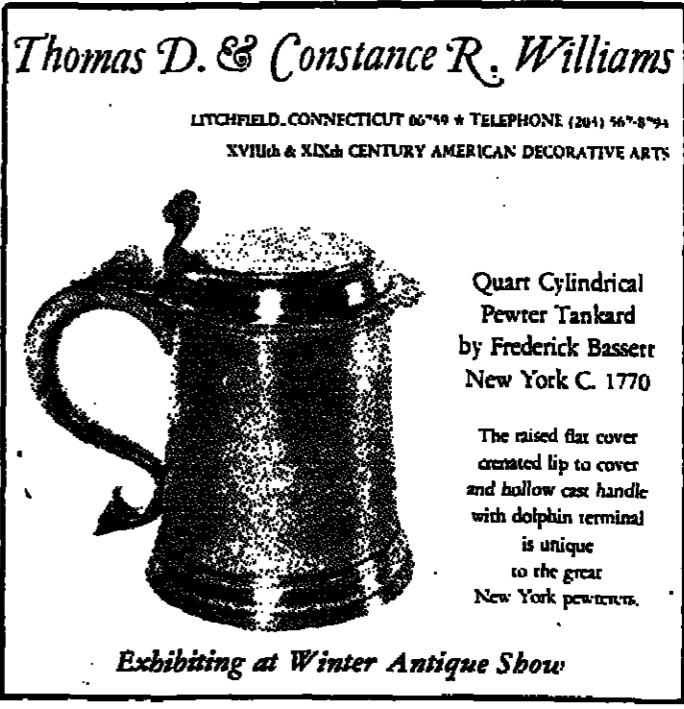
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# financial

Many overpay federal taxes

By David T. Cook  
Business-financial correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

**Washington**  
Some U.S. taxpayers may contribute more than their fair share to the Treasury April 15, even if President Ford's tax rebate scheme is enacted by Congress.

Due to a lack of adequate information, the 62 percent of U.S. taxpayers who do not have professional help in preparing their returns are most likely to overpay federal taxes, independent tax research groups say.

Among the information problems confronting unassisted taxpayers looking for ways to pay the least legal amount of tax are:

• The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) policy of not providing — either in its tax advice booklets or in IRS telephone taxpayer assistance — notice of court decisions the IRS is appealing that rule that taxpayers may take a more liberal deduction than allowed under IRS policy.

Knowledgeable taxpayers often file returns based on these favorable

court decisions, hoping that the IRS position will not prevail on appeal.

But unassisted taxpayers seeking such potential tax saving information in IRS instruction booklets will find only the note that there are "some matters . . . on which certain courts have taken a position more favorable to the taxpayer than the official position of the service."

• The current unavailability of the IRS publication "Highlights of 1974 changes in the tax law," which provides the latest information on congressional changes in tax law and recent court decisions that the IRS has acquiesced to or lost on appeal.

An IRS spokesman says the booklet will not even go to press until Jan. 28. The service has "no idea" when the booklet will be available to taxpayers, although it says it will "put a rush on" production and distribution of the booklet.

Some less current tax law changes are spelled out in the front of the IRS booklet "Your federal income tax," 1975 edition, which is available free at IRS offices.

• The IRS policy of refusing to

guarantee advice given to taxpayers by local IRS telephone tax advisers.

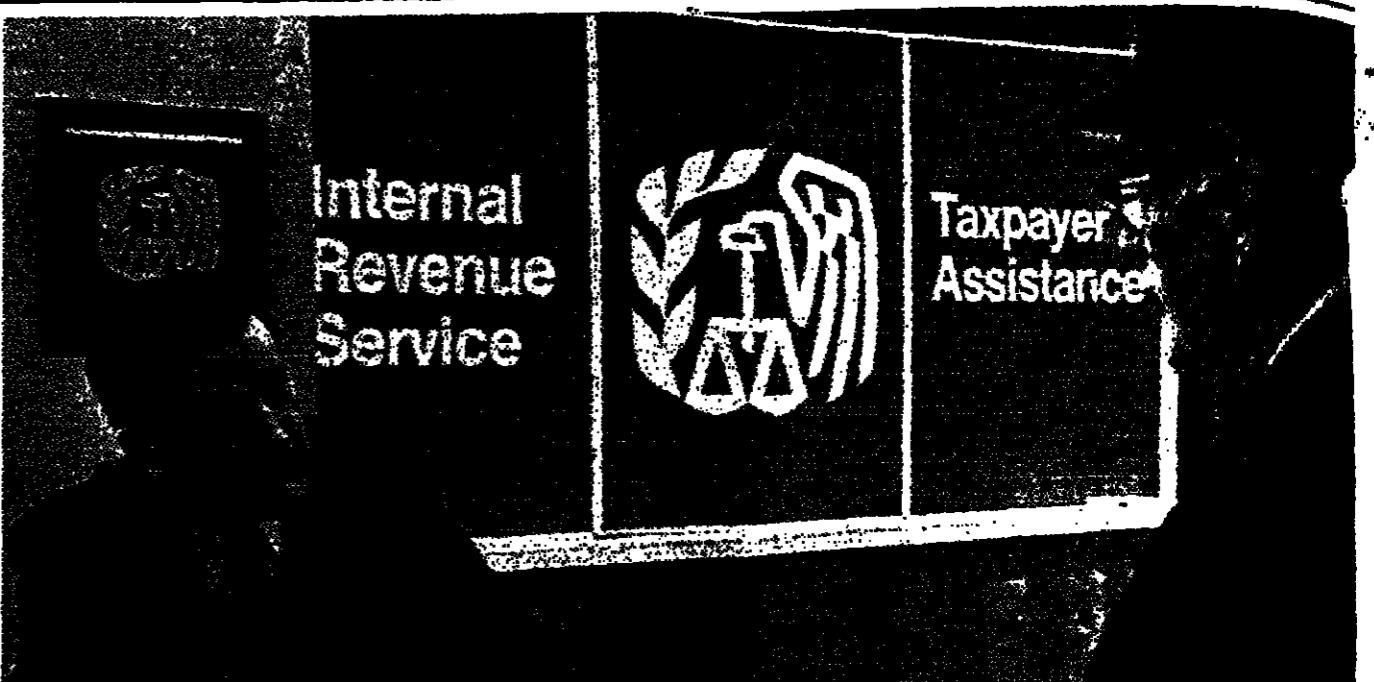
The service says it would not be practical to stand behind the advice because taxpayers sometimes dissemble when describing their situation to the IRS advisers. The service also admits that their advisers are sometimes wrong.

Of the unassisted taxpayer's three problems in getting accurate tax information, fairly rapid legislative solutions appear likely for only one, according to sources on the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation.

The Government Accounting Office (GAO) is currently making an in-depth study of IRS taxpayer assistance programs for the joint committee. When this study is completed, legislation to require the IRS to stand behind its tax advice is considered likely.

"It seems to make sense," this source said, "for the service to stand behind its advice although as a practical matter there are problems."

Meanwhile, there are strategies unassisted taxpayers can follow to



By Barth J. Falkenberg, staff photograph

avoid paying more than their legal share of federal taxes, says Leslie Brown, director of the Tax Reform Research Group's IRS project.

One way to find court decisions more favorable to the taxpayer than the IRS position is to use nongovernment tax advice booklets, she says.

By looking under common deductions in J. K. Lasser's "Your Income Tax"

(Simon & Schuster, \$2.95) taxpayers can discover some favorable court decisions, she says.

If the taxpayer's deduction is challenged by the IRS, the research group normally suggests appealing the IRS action in the small case division of tax court.

After paying a \$10 filing fee, the individual taxpayer can plead his

case without a lawyer. Miss Brown notes that when taxpayers go to court, the "IRS often compromises and gives in — they don't like to spend" money for IRS lawyers' time.

If the court decides against the taxpayer, he must pay the tax due as well as interest on the back tax. The small case division of tax court handles disputes under \$1,500.

## Poland turns to new coal riches

By Eric Bourne  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

**Vienna**  
The Polish Government, with coal exports already booming because of the world energy crisis, has ordered that "most urgent" priority be given to developing a new area of massive coal deposits estimated at a minimum 35 billion to 40 billion tons.

Years of geological probing and intensive drilling have gone into the area. Its potential, if accurately assessed, could be at least half the present known reserves of the mighty Silesian region, which has made Poland the world's second biggest exporter of coal after the United States.

Planners and experts confidently point to the approaching birth of a new industrial zone.

It lies in eastern Poland, between the River Bug, which forms the frontier with the U.S.S.R. in this area, and the River Wieprz. The coal rests some 600 yards beneath an area spread north and south of the provincial capital of Lublin, which itself is within 20 miles of the richest seams.

### Similar pattern

Coal was first detected in the Bug Valley a half-century ago. Nothing

was done about it, however, until the late '30s when the first significant deposits were located. But the war intervened and prospecting was not resumed until the late '60s.

The Lublin fields already have been dubbed a potential Polish "Pennsylvania" because of the similarity of their deposit pattern, making it suitable for the intensive mechanization that has lifted American pit productivity far beyond continental European levels.

Mining in Poland has become a matter of patriotic service since the fuel crisis hit economies round the world and gave the export of coal still greater importance as a means of financing the country's far-reaching development programs for the next two decades.

Last year's output exceeded 100 million tons. About one-quarter of this went to export, half to the West.

Poland wants to export still more, so the men who mined it have earned themselves pay treatment and fringe benefits well above those of all other Polish workers and most professional categories too.

### Close cooperation

Another 100 million zlotys (about \$5 million) will go into intensified drilling operations in the Lublin field over

the next month or so. Prospecting teams and drills toil day and night. Specialists are hard at work on a crop of related social problems, including the environment, water, power, and other services and supplies.

The coal in the area is of high "energetic" quality and planning already includes at least one large power plant whose location, like all other features of the new coal-field complex, is to be determined in close cooperation with a government-appointed environmental protection group.

The Lublin coal, it is said, also will facilitate transportation and considerably cut the present high costs of moving supplies from Silesia to industrial centers and cities in northern and eastern Poland.

### Cautious officials

Officials are cautious of any forecast when coal production might actually begin. But the new demand for Poland's "black diamonds" is without doubt bringing very near the time when a temporary roadless, tranquil lakeland region of poor peasant holdings will be overtaken by the 20th century and a new mining region estimated to require at least 20,000 workers.

## ★ Second income pays for those extras

Continued from Page 1

holding down multiple jobs has declined in recent months, even as the cost of living has continued to increase, according to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Nonetheless, there are many ways individuals can earn a second income. The amount of money to be made is limited only by the amount of time, skill, and effort expended.

### Typing leads to editing

In some cases pay for part-time jobs can be as low as \$10-\$20 a week. In other instances, it can run into several thousand dollars a month. Sometimes a second-income job leads an individual into an entirely new line of full-time work.

### Michigan House to get husband-and-wife team

By the Associated Press

Lansing, Mich.

State Rep. Colleen House says marriage to fellow lawmaker John Engler won't make any difference in her political career.

"He doesn't mind sharing his wife with the world," laughed Miss House recently. The Bay City Republican said she has no intention of quitting her job when they wed next April.

Mr. Engler also is a Republican.

The marriage will be the first time the House has had a husband and wife team. A problem could be in meeting their residency requirements for representing their districts, which are 40 miles apart.

## HOW TO DEVELOP A SECOND INCOME

travel agent," focusing on requirements, education, and profitability.

### IRS rules important

Anyone beginning a second business or who is serious about earning second income should study the relevant Internal Revenue Service rules. There will be times when rent, utilities, and telephone bills can be deducted from income taxes if a certain amount of money is made in the a home business. It is worthwhile to go over the rules governing such deductions.

Professional advice on earning second income is widely available. The Small Business Administration has many booklets on running small businesses. The U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. has available for \$10 a helpful publication entitled, "Starting and managing your own business."

Next: A look at how a housewife can earn a second income, Thursday, first page, second section.

### Correction

In an article which appeared Dec. 13 it was erroneously stated that Bal Corporation had acquired Sierra Research Corporation of Buffalo, N.Y. The article should have said that Bal acquired only Sierra Research's environmental monitoring systems business. The business sold represented a small portion of Sierra Research's total business in advanced electronic systems, according to a spokesman for the Buffalo firm.

## France is determined to end trade deficit

By Philip W. Whitecomb  
Special correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

**Paris**  
France is determined to earn a trade surplus this year, after 1974 deficits with all countries except Italy and Britain.

French leaders — governmental and business — are fully alive to the serious trade situation, yet reversing the outflow will not be easy.

All other countries are making the same effort to export more and buy less, and moves by business and government are hampered at home by the feverish determination of 20 million French workers to keep both their jobs and their buying power, a determination stimulated by the labor unions and the united left.

But if the deficits are not reduced, where will France find the \$8 billion a year to meet them?

Borrow it? Loans in 1974 were over \$7 billion. That can not go on indefinitely.

### \$8 billion in reserve

From the gold and foreign currency reserves of the Banque de France? They total only about \$8 billion. (Revalued gold brings France's reserves to \$20 billion, and Germany's to \$30 billion.)

From the \$8 billion in gold believed to be hoarded by French private citizens? Their reason for buying gold was not to erase trade deficits but to protect the future of their families.

Or by selling francs for the needed foreign currencies? When the dollar was used in that way to meet foreign trade deficits during the last few years, its value on free markets fell 20 percent. For the franc, estimated in government circles, indicate a drop of 30 to 40 percent if all French exporters were obliged to buy their own foreign currencies.

Which leaves nothing but the old-fashioned way: export more.

### Germany outsold

That method, unfortunately, has been a failure in 1974. Even in trade with its major and hitherto most profitable customer, Germany, France sold about a billion dollars less than it bought.

With the U.S., France's annual

deficit was the usual billion dollars; with Japan \$850 million, Holland \$300 million, Canada \$260 million, Sweden \$160 million, and even Algeria \$40 million.

Latest figures from the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development show Germany exporting at least 25 percent more than it imports, France 10 to 15 percent less, Italy and Britain 25 to 30 percent less.

Yet French officials insist a trade surplus can be achieved. Says a government spokesman, "France's unexcelled natural resources and technical skills guarantee a profitable world trade as soon as temporary problems of new company structures and of worker-management relations are on the way to solution. The government's published timetable for 1975 warrants the belief that export-import balance will be reached this year."

**Plan to be presented**

A plan for the "restructuration" of all French enterprises, providing among other things for a more fruitful collaboration between employee and employer, will be presented, at least in outline, in a few weeks.

And on the specific side the government has a new first-aid commission in every department for aiding businesses, which finds money (\$10 million this month for the largest Paris printer) and supervises the securing of big contracts in foreign countries. The latter, though, are proving disappointing because only a small part of the total sum is spent on actual exports from France.

The energies of French businessmen are so absorbed by labor problems and finance shortages that little new effort has yet been directed specifically to exports.

François Ceyrac, spokesman for a federation of 900,000 French businessmen, has urged the rest of France to back the nation's business leaders. "It's the business enterprises of France, and they alone, that will win this economic battle," he says.

And he added a warning. "The French economy is unlike the American, which can be thought of as a four-wheel vehicle able to slow down or stop without falling over. The French economy is like a two-wheel vehicle. We've got to keep going."

## chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier  
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

### Problem No. 6663

By Lorin Sulis

8 Pieces

Black

White

11 Pieces

White

Black

White

White to play and mate in two.

(First prize, Parallel 50, 1947.)

White to play and mate in three.

(Third prize, Suomen Shakkil, 1950.)

### Problem No. 6664

By Jan Hamel

5 Pieces

Black

White

8 Pieces

White

Black

White

White to play and win.

(Banks-Kashdan, Chicago, 1926.)

### End-Game No. 2186

By Fredrik B. Chevalier

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

### Browne's Sacrifice

In winning the Pan-American championship, Walter Browne gave up his queen for three minor pieces. Gradually Browne put his minor pieces to work and at the end the threat Kt-Q7 was too much for his opponent from the Dominican Republic.

**Sicilian Defense**

By Lorin Sulis

8 Pieces

Black

White

8 Pieces

White

Black

White



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

Tuesday, January 21, 1975

## The Monitor's view

### China looks ahead

China has put its political house in order and the results should be reassuring to the West. The enigmatic power struggle that has gone on this past year has been resolved in favor of the moderate elements who are aligned with Premier Chou En-lai and favor China's opening to the United States.

Let there be no mistaking. They are tough leaders dedicated to communism. But they are also organization men, who seek pragmatic solutions, rather than wild-eyed visionaries. This makes it relatively easier for the rest of the world to deal with them.

While the recent meeting of the party Central Committee and rubber-stamp National People's Congress essentially reaffirmed the status quo, several changes bear mentioning for their relevance to China's political future:

- The new Constitution gives Mao Tse-tung the added title of armed forces commander in chief. This puts control of the military in the hands of the Communist Party and ostensibly ends the strain between the military and civilians.

- The charter also eliminates the post of national president, thus reducing the possibility for a power challenge to Mao or any future party leader from within the government.

- Teng Hsiao-ping, the Deputy Premier who has been standing in for ailing Premier Chou, is elevated to deputy chairmanship of the party as well. A tough technocrat, Teng could thus eventually slide into Chairman Mao's job.

- The new Defense Minister, Yeh Chien-ying, is a close friend of Chou and has a long history of dealing with Americans. He has the reputation of being practical and reasonable.

One thing not fully resolved by

the recent doings in Peking, however, is the succession problem. Unlike the Soviet Union, which has experienced a number of changes in leadership since Lenin's time, China is still governed by its "founding fathers." What will happen when Chairman Mao and other elderly leaders pass from the scene is unclear and the ensuing struggle could have harmful repercussions for other countries.

However, by de-emphasizing Mao in the new Constitution and thus providing a basis for state legitimacy after him, the Chinese leadership has now set the stage for a better management of the succession crisis when it comes, and it can only be hoped that the future transition will be a smooth one.

Meanwhile, the world outside can expect more of the same in its relations with Peking. For Washington this means ongoing trade and cultural contacts — and continuing pressure to break with Taiwan. For Moscow there is no visible hope of genuine reconciliation with a fellow Communist power, an estrangement that works to the benefit of the West.

Perhaps the most encouraging aspect for the world as a whole is that the Chinese people are ordered to get on with the business of building a strong economy, a process that necessitates restraint in international relations. It will be a long, long time before the authoritarianism and rigid Maoist dogma of Chinese society give way to political democracy and free thought, and the emergence of China as a strong nuclear power bodes many problems for the West. But a stable, pragmatic-minded government and a concentration on economic development can be mitigating factors in the uncertainties ahead.

### Protection from oil dollars

The agreement among the major oil-buying countries to support the \$25-billion "safety net" for recycling petrodollars is an important forward step.

The "safety net" cannot offer absolute protection from the dangers posed by the surpluses of dollars accumulating in the oil exporters' coffers at the rate of \$60 billion to \$70 billion a year.

For one thing the recycling fund, proposed by Secretary of State Kissinger and Treasury chief Simon, would not be put into effect until later this year or next year — assuming it is ratified by the legislatures of the participating nations. And since the United States along with West Germany, as the major depositories of surplus OPEC petrodollars, would bear the major burden in guaranteeing that the "safety net" holds, Congress may view the Kissinger-Simon proposal warily.

The main purpose of the fund is to restrict the financial leverage the oil producers could wield with their petrodollar surpluses. At the moment, no recycling panic is apparent. The financial markets in New York, London, and Bonn are receiving petrodollar deposits. They are lending the oil money out at a profitable rate — many banks are reporting healthy earnings as a result.

The trouble is, the oil producers are putting their funds in short-term instruments which the banks must lend out for longer terms. This makes the banks vulnerable to sudden shifts in where the oil producers put their money, creating a volatile financial situation.

The "safety net" would commit

the governments of the oil-consuming group to defend one another from sudden movements of OPEC surplus funds. In this it has an advantage over the proposal by Britain to channel some \$10 billion in oil producer surpluses through the International Monetary Fund. The IMF facility would perpetuate Arab state leverage. The Kissinger-Simon plan has the further advantage of committing oil consumers to cutbacks in oil imports.

Meanwhile, countries in balance-of-payments troubles can continue to get IMF help. Developing nations are being granted subsidies for the interest payments on oil-deficit loans. Countries like France with payments problems are getting "down payments" on multibillion dollar trade agreements with oil-producer nations (unfortunately, a large proportion of the trade is in arms). Some countries, like West Germany, do not have balance-of-payments deficits. And, again, billions of petrodollars are moving through the financial markets of the big industrial countries.

The "safety net" does not protect from such dangers as interruption in the flow of oil or hikes in price. Only negotiation of the Middle East conflict and a reduction in dependence on Middle East oil can offer such protection.

But progress on the recycling proposal is a positive sign that the oil-consuming nations want to encourage the investment of OPEC surpluses in their own economies where the funds are needed — but with their own governments in control.

### Protesters' rights

If Watergate proved that "the system is working," so does the recent "Mayday" case in federal court. The jury verdict, including substantial damages, was in favor of 1,200 persons whose constitutional rights were judged to be violated in arrests on the steps of the Capitol during the Mayday antiwar demonstrations of 1971. They were among more than 12,000 arrested during the protests, often under dragnet procedures deplored by many including the District of Columbia Human Relations Commission and this newspaper.

The present \$12 million verdict is expected to be appealed. But it

cannot help serving notice on the Justice Department and city police forces that constitutional rights are still held dear by Americans, and that they will not condone breaking the law in the name of enforcing the law. As Republican Senator Jayovitz of New York said in criticism of the mass arrests:

"The concept that good and effective police work — with civil disobedience demonstrators or criminals — requires that constitutional rights be laid aside and that civil rights be in fact suspended must be rejected by the American people if we are to retain our freedom."

"Well . . . it's been extinct for about 30 days . . ."



## Opinion and commentary

### On the West Bank

By William Novak

#### Jerusalem

After seven and a half years of Israeli occupation on the West Bank, there is rapidly emerging a feeling that some kind of settlement is now within sight. What it will be, or how it might come about, is anybody's guess. Even the most outspoken politicians on the West Bank admit to being puzzled by the current situation. But one thing seems clear to both Israelis and West Bank Palestinians: the momentum for change is too strong to be turned back now.

A series of interviews in the West Bank has made clear that the appearance of Yasser Arafat at the United Nations has unleashed a volley of hitherto hidden sentiment in support of the Palestine Liberation Organization. Now it has emerged in full view.

The case of Dr. Abou-Ghazaleh is instructive. He was born in Nablus, the largest city on the West Bank, and the most likely capital of a Palestinian state, should one be established. In the early '60s he was elected to the Jordanian Parliament, but his career as a legislator came to a rapid end when King Hussein dissolved Parliament, and he found himself in jail, accused of participating in antiroyalist demonstrations.

Under Israeli occupation he has been active in what little resistance has existed on the West Bank. He has been incarcerated by the military government for short periods of time, and he is currently not allowed to leave the West Bank.

Always outspoken, Dr. Abou-Ghazaleh now has few qualms about his open support for the PLO.

It is a strange occupation in which such talk is openly allowed. There has been little restriction on freedom of speech in the West Bank, and the Arab newspapers do not hesitate to support the PLO line, which speaks of the intended disestablishment of Israel and its replacement with a secular democratic state. Needless to say, there is open support for the means as well as the goals, but terror has been surprisingly scarce on the West Bank and there is evidently a huge gap between theory and action.

When asked, West Bankers are

quick to denounce the Israeli occupation, asking in turn whether they are supposed to enjoy it. There is in the rhetoric a strong defensive streak for as occupations go, this one has been relatively benevolent. The standard of living in the area has risen dramatically, and Israel has provided thousands of relatively well-paying jobs.

At the same time the Israelis have kept a low military profile. One can travel for hours on the West Bank without seeing a single Israeli soldier. Furthermore, the Rabin government has risked great unpopularity in Israel by its strong stand against Jewish settlers who believe that Israel must never give up the area.

To be sure, there have been questionable decisions. Not long ago the Israeli authorities deported Hanan Naasser, the principal of Bir-Zeit college. Dr. Naasser, a Palestinian nationalist, had always been careful to avoid taking public stands, and there is some doubt whether he was really guilty of inciting demonstrations against the people of Ramallah. His return to Lebanon has become something of a controversy in Israel.

But on the whole the occupation has been benign. During the past seven and a half years it is the rest of the world that has changed. West Bankers who would once have welcomed the opportunity to return to Jordanian rule now find it almost as unthinkable as continuing under Israeli occupation.

One of the tactical victories of the PLO is that by concentrating on the goal of a secular-democratic state, the previously farfetched idea of an independent Palestinian state on the West Bank now seems moderate and reasonable. And there is reason to believe that Israel, Jordan, and the West Bank would all benefit from its creation.

Therefore the hope exists that before too long it can be accomplished without bloodshed. Except, of course, that rational scenarios are not exactly the rule of thumb in this Middle Eastern part of the world.

Mr. Novak is former editor of *Response: A Contemporary Jewish Review*.

### Mirror of opinion

### No crisis in Cawker

Viewing with alarm has become the national pastime of late, but let's take time out for a moment and point with pride to three examples of the amiable eccentricities . . .

Two examples come from Kansas, where the price of wheat isn't the only thing residents have to talk about.

Around Cawker City, townfolk take pride in what they claim is the world's largest ball of twine — 29 feet around, 9,000 pounds, displayed under a plywood and steel geodesic dome next to a service station. One citizen started collecting string back in '58, the neighbors pitched in and now there's enough twine to stretch from Cawker City, Kan., to Carrollton, Mo., 320 miles away.

Then there's the homeless peacock that lives in Kansas City's south side, perching on rooftops, strutting across yards and dining handsomely on handouts . . .

The third example also has to do with birds — swallows, in this case. While heading south toward the Mediterranean for the winter, they were surprised by strong winds and unseasonal cold and thousands of them landed in Switzerland, hungry and exhausted.

Bird lovers came flocking, and in their wake came Swissair and the Swiss Federal Railways. Several thousand swallows have been carried by train through the tunnel under St. Gotthard Pass . . .

Safely in a warmer climate, the swallows are content. So is the Kansas City peacock and so are the Cawker City string savers. Some stories' endings are still happy. We just thought you'd like to be reminded of that before going back to worrying about the state of the world. — Milwaukee Journal

### Readers write

### On weapons trend, athletes, 'favoritism'

To The Christian Science Monitor:

The new arms agreement between the United States and the U.S.S.R. is another great hoax, a pseudo-triumph so typical of the Nixon-Kissinger-Ford mold.

Rather than reducing arms, the agreement follows the pattern of SALT I by actually sanctioning current escalation and allowing such long-term weapon programs as the Trident submarine, the B-1 bomber, and full deployment of multiple warheads (MIRV) to proceed as previously scheduled.

By allowing the current astronomical overkill forces to continue and even expand, the agreement guarantees the arms industry will maintain its huge volume of business through the well-established practice of weapon obsolescence and replacement. Thus while other industries suffer the pains of recession, the arms industry can look forward to increasing production.

Companies within the military-industrial complex have long accepted this view. As an example, the recent 1974 Electronic Industries Association meeting predicted that defense electronics will increase 33 percent from 1975 to 1980 to \$16.7 billion. The meeting also forecast an overall defense budget of \$106 billion by 1980, agreeing closely with the \$110 billion estimate by the Brookings Institution.

Perhaps the figure 700,000 best represents the pathetic priorities and policy now current. This is the number of people United Nations experts estimate suffer from severe malnutrition and threat of starvation. It is also

the figure in dollars that the world spends every single day on military programs.

The need for urgent action becomes increasingly clear each passing day as the manifold problems of war, famine, poverty, and environmental issues are rapidly converging toward a critical mass which, if not reversed, will produce a chain reaction of sorrows beyond our present ability to conceive.

Douglas Mattern, Chairman, World Citizens League, San Francisco

### Bidding for athletes

To The Christian Science Monitor:

I was very much interested in your editorial headed "Kapp scores for athletes." The tone of the editorial indicated you were pleased by the decision handed down by Judge Swiegel.

I think the editorial never took into consideration the tremendous impact sports have on the total American life, especially children.

To start competitive bidding which will run into millions of dollars for already overpaid athletes at a time when men and women are losing their jobs all over the country would in my judgment not create a happy mood among many Americans.

The whole sports world would narrow down to a few teams controlled by billionaires capable of paying the enormous salaries demanded by players and their selfish agents. Where overcommitments would be made defaults of contracts would take place and bankruptcies follow even as is

now happening in the failing World Football League.

It is a strange bit of reasoning by the press to reconstruct organized sports to make huge salaries available for dissident athletes and create a monopoly for billionaires, the same press that was so intent upon a thorough investigation of the Rockefeller wealth for fear of its creating a concentration of power.

And where in the name of common sense does computerized analysis by the Brookings Institution, probably processed by cold, calculating individuals who don't give a hoot about where the Raiders or Giants or Rams stand in the league's standings, become the criterion in making a judgment that will interfere in the recreation of millions of Americans?

Louis H. Kammeyer, Richmond Hill, N.Y.

### 'Favoritism' is normal

To The Christian Science Monitor:

I am compelled to respond to one of your presentations. The one concerning airlines' "favoritism" practices.

Everyone in business gives preference to those who give him the most and the best business. This is a natural, normal, thing. Why try to make something ugly out of it? — Margaret B. Urmy, Boston

Letters expressing readers' views are welcome. Each receives editorial consideration though only a selection can be published and none individually acknowledged. All are subject to condensation.

JOHN in ILLINOIS